THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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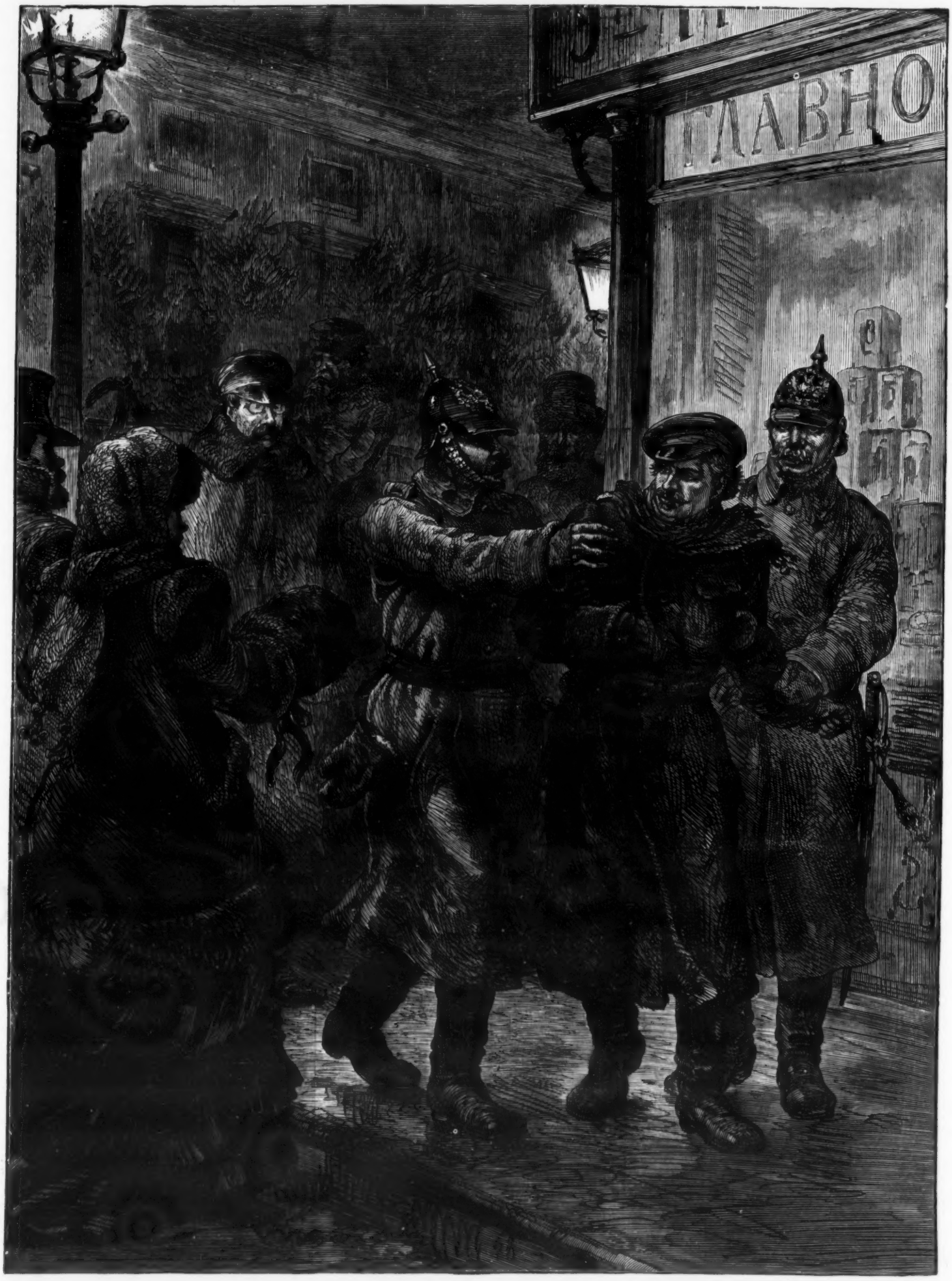
No. 2127.—VOL. LXXVI. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



ARREST OF A SUSPECTED NIHILIST AT ST. PETERSBURG.—SEE PAGE 234.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Tawstock Court, near Barnstaple, Lady Henry Brudenell-Bruce, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at Peru, the wife of Sir George Thomas, Bart., of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Deemount, Aberdeen, Lady Wiseman, wife of Commander Sir William Wiseman, Bart., Royal Navy, H.M.S. Clyde, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Frankfort-on-Maine, the wife of W. H. Lindley, C.E. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Christ Church, Turnham-green, Chiswick, Joseph M. J. Butler, of Safi, Morocco, and of London, Chevalier and Consul of Portugal and of Brazil, son of the late James Butler, H.B.M. Consul of Tetuan, to Esther Martha, eldest daughter of Thomas Bramah Diplock, M.D., of Arlington House, Chiswick. No Cards.

On the 26th ult., at Barnsbury, Robert Harold Ainsworth Schofield, M.A., Oxon. M.B., F.R.C.S., second son of the late Robert Schofield, of Rochdale, to Elizabeth Jackson, youngest daughter of the late Sidney Vaughan Jackson, of Balli.

DEATHS.

On the 13th ult., at Pau, Isabella, only daughter of the late General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.

On the 26th ult., at Rossmore, Boscombe, Bournemouth, George Duncan, Esq., youngest son of the late James Duncan, Esq., of Mossesfield, near Glasgow, aged 42. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 24th ult., in London, Charles Frederick, second son of the late Charles Walker, Esq., of Ashford Court, Ludlow, Shropshire.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., Charles William Gray, Esq., of 14, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and 31, Great St. Helen's, aged 59.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13.

SUNDAY, MARCH 7.

Fourth Sunday in Lent, Mid-Lent. Morning Lessons: Gen. xlii.; Mark vii. 24—viii. 10. Evening Lessons: Gen. xliii. or xlv.; Rom. xvi.
St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Carlisle.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester; 3 p.m., Rev. Randall T. Davidson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 11 a.m. Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes (Warburton Lecture).

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Professor W. H. Flower on the Comparative Anatomy of Man—and on Wednesday and Friday).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. F. I. Palmer on Life-Saving Apparatus).
St. Paul's Cathedral, midday services, five days, Rev. Gordon Calthrop.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (special meeting, award of prizes, &c.).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lieut. G. T. Temple on a Voyage along the Coasts of Norway and Lapland).
International Literary Association, Steinway Hall, 3 p.m. (Reading by Mr. Justin McCarthy).
Medical Society, anniversary, 8.30.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society, 8 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Electrical Measurement in Relation to Telegraphy—and four following days).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Bolas on the Manufacture of Gutta-Percha).

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Physiology of Muscle).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Galton on Visualised Numerals and other forms of Mental Imagery; Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael on Prehistoric Discoveries in Central Russia).
Folk-Lore Society, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. E. Jones on the Purification of Gas).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
St. John's Hospital, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. L. Milton on Dermatology—Lupus).
Italian Ball (for French Hospital and Italian Benevolent Society), Willis's Rooms.
London Academy of Music, Soirée Musicale.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

Levée to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.
Accession of Louis II., King of Bavaria, 1864.
Literary Fund, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Cayley on Typhoid Fever).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Sparkes on Recent Advances in the Production of Lambeth Art Pottery).
Birmingham Shorthorn Show (two days).
Newcastle-on-Tyne Dog Show (two days).

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

New Moon, 0.47 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Recent Chemical Progress).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Monk on some Predecessors of Bach and Handel).
Conference on National Thrift, Mansion House, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Miss Edith Heraud on Tennyson).
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Mr. R. Stuart Poole, lecture on Ancient Egypt, Chelsea Vestry Hall, 4.30 p.m.
St. John's Hospital, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. L. Martin on Dermatology—Infantile Eczema).
Society of Arts, Applied Chemistry and Physics Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Heaton on Balmain's Luminous Paint).
University College Hospital, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (Prince Leopold in the chair).
Races: Bristol Spring Meeting.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

Drawingroom to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Rear-Admiral C. Murray Aynesley on the Preservation of Boilers).
College of Physicians, Lumleian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. Roberts on Digestive Ferments, &c.).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Interest).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. S. W. Kershaw on Famous Kentish Houses).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. William Siemens on the Dynamo-Electric Current, and some of its Applications).
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. Nicholson on Kemp and "Hamlet;" Mr. Beighton on Shylock; papers by Rev. W. M. Wynell-Mayow).
Caledonian Society Ball, Willis's Rooms.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

Duke and Duchess of Connaught married, 1879.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. George Saintsbury on Dryden and his Period).
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.
Westminster Hospital, festival dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Prince of Wales in the chair).
Geologists' Association, at the Museum of Geology, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. F. W. Rudler on the Principal Rock-forming Minerals).

MR. WALTER BACHE'S

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, at Half-past Eight.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

LISZT: A FAUST SYMPHONY.—First Performance in England.

FULL ORCHESTRA. Eighty-one Performers.—Principal Violin, Mr. Deichmann. Chorus of Tenors and Basses. Tenor Solo, Mr. Barton McGuckin.

CHOPIN'S SECOND PIANOFORTE CONCERTO, arranged by Carl Klindworth. Pianoforte, Mr. Walter Bache. Mozart Overture, "Die Zauberflöte." THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

CONDUCTORS, Mr. A. MANNS and Mr. WALTER BACHE. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the QUEEN. FIRST CONCERT, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Eight o'clock. Brahms' celebrated Requiem, Bach's Magnificat, Anthem, Sir John Goss; and Palestrina's Gloria. Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hope-Glenn, Mr. Shakspeare, Mr. Henschel. Full Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Subscription for Two Concerts, One Guinea. Single Tickets, 12s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 2s.; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS, affording Home, Education, Maintenance, and Clothing to Children of Parents who have moved in a Superior Station in Life, Orphans or not, of any nation. Four hundred Children are now in the Schools.
J. WATNEY, Esq., M.P., will Preside at the FESTIVAL, on JUNE 16, 1880, at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL. The names of Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards will be gratefully received by the Committee at the Office.
Office, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C. R. H. EVANS, Secretary.
FUNDS are much needed.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—Will CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., the EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS, &c. Admission (from Nine a.m. till dusk), One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence; or, bound, with pencil, One Shilling. FRED. A. EATON, Sec.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY their FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE. EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY DURING MARCH. Seats booked Six Weeks in advance.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artistes at Eight. The PERI OF PERI at 8.30—Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Corps de Ballet at 10.30, the Grand Spectacular SNOW BALL BALLET.—Mdlles. Adèle Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.—Mr. JOHN TRESSIDER'S (Stage Manager) FIRST BENEFIT, MARCH 15.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. CASTLE BOTHEREM, by Arthur Law, Music by Hamilton Clarke; followed by OUR TABLE D'HOTE, by Mr. Corney Grain (Last Week); concluding with THE THREE PLAYS, by Arthur A'Beckett; Music by Edward Marriott. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—Will Close March 18; Reopen on Easter Monday at Three and Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances. Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17, the Magnificent and Unrivalled Choir of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, assisted by their famous Orchestra, will give TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES of IRISH MUSIC at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Full particulars in due course.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

February	Day.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom. Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Thermom. Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours, ending next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, ending at 10 a.m. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
	22	29·786	38·0	35·4	·94	9	45·6	32·0	SW. NW. SSW.	68	0·145
	24	29·984	38·4	36·3	·93	10	41·9	34·2	SNE. N.	274	0·050
	24	30·351	38·5	32·6	·81	10	49·7	36·9	N. NNE.	224	0·000
	25	30·335	39·2	33·9	·83	6	48·6	32·0	N. WSW.	178	0·005
	26	29·863	43·0	34·9	·70	6	50·5	38·8	WSW. SW. W.	414	0·005
	27	29·787	42·5	33·6	·73	7	47·7	35·9	W. SW.	286	0·030
	28	29·538	47·5	41·6	·81	9	53·9	43·3	SW. W.	376	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·877	29·957	30·229	30·430	29·808	29·877	29·500
Temperature of Air	37·4°	39·8°	38·8°	35·8°	46·9°	42·4°	48·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	36·9°	37·32°	37·0°	34·73°	44·5°	38·9°	46·6°
Direction of Wind	SW.	NNW.	NNE.	SW.	W.	W.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 48	11 32	—	0 10	0 41	1 6	1 27	1 50	2 10	2 28	2 45	3 0	3 18	3 35

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

In the first place, let us take leave to express the gratification we have derived from the general tone of the Debate in the German Parliament on the new Army Bill. When it was first announced it looked very much like a menace to Europe. It has now been thoroughly and, we may add, satisfactorily explained. It is no threat. It has originated in no "acute" political "reasons." The greatest strategist of the age, Count von Moltke, calmly, as well as lucidly, placed before his hearers the bases upon which the proposed Measure is founded. One cannot help deploring profoundly the state of things on the Continent by which the increase of the German Army, even by a few thousand men, is sought to be justified. So long, however, as the strength of nations is measured by the armed forces which they can bring into the field, there would seem to be a necessity for Germany that it should hold its own sword in hand. Geographically, it has no secure natural frontier. It is open to sudden aggression. It lies between two great Military Powers—the Republic of France, on the one hand; the Empire of Russia on the other. France has already by reorganisation doubled her military strength. Russia has greatly added to hers by the same means. Germany, for nearly seven years past, has been restricted by law to the number of men of arms which she possessed when the last Army Bill was passed. In proportion, therefore, she has considerably fallen behindhand in the military competition which is going on abroad. The Empire is a new one. It can hardly be said to be consolidated as yet. There seem to be cogent reasons why she should put her military defences upon a stronger footing. Her relations both to France and to Russia are, indeed, friendly, although there are not wanting voices of some considerable influence to promote misunderstanding between her neighbours and herself. She has no desire but for the maintenance of peace. She is "satisfied," and she sees no immediate argument in her foreign relations to assume towards any European Power an aggressive attitude. This, in substance, was the explanation given to the Reichsrath by the German War Minister and by Count Von Moltke. It certainly looks in a pacific direction. It tends to dissipate alarmist exaggerations; and while the German people may well bewail the increased burdens which will be imposed upon them, other countries may contemplate the proposed change with something like a tranquil assurance that it is neither intended, nor calculated, to disturb them.

By a singular coincidence, our own Army Estimates came under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament at nearly the same time as the Army Bill under that of the Reichsrath. They were put very clearly before the House of Commons by Colonel Stanley on Monday night. They indicated no change of military policy, and but comparatively trifling alterations in detail. It is well known that the organisation of our Army is undergoing a revision by Lord Airey's Committee, and until the report of that body has been made it would be futile to enter into discussion upon any question connected with short service. Colonel Stanley's statement, therefore, can only be regarded as affecting the immediate present of her Majesty's Army. Its aspect is towards economy rather than increase. But the trifling diminution in men and money which it exhibited can hardly be accepted as a guarantee of Ministerial intentions in the future. Ours is a costly Army, and, as compared with those of the great Military Powers of the Continent, is a very small one. There is unquestionable satisfaction to be found in the fact that the greater proportionable expense of our military system, at least in direct money payments, arises, not from the number of men which we employ, but from the greater efficiency at which we are aiming. A higher order of recruits, a more considerate provision for the wants and comforts of our soldiers, and a closer regard to military qualities than numbers, necessarily enhance our money expenditure. But if extravagance there is to be, it is preferable it should take this direction than that of a numerical augmentation of our military forces. Strange to say, the Army Estimates were completely got through on the same night on which they were proposed. There was, of course, the usual contribution of desultory criticism; but the House was thinly attended; no obstruction was attempted; and every item was passed before twelve o'clock, without a single division. It is doubtful, however, whether the fact, unusual as it is, can be regarded as matter for unmixed gratulation.

It is perhaps uncertain how far this result should be attributed to the new Standing Order framed by the Government to grapple with Parliamentary obstruction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has carried the Resolutions relating to the conduct of the business of the House, of which we gave some account last week, by very large majorities—Liberals as well as Ministerialists cordially uniting in the effort to put down the obstructive spirit and practices which have already begun to lower the dignity of the representative branch of Legislature. A sitting of the House of Commons was held on Saturday, during which all the amendments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals, of which notice had been given, were more or less summarily disposed of, and the Resolutions unchanged, except a proviso added to them by Mr. W. E. Forster, saving intact the ancient usages of the House in all other respects, were constituted one of the Standing Orders. Henceforth, we may hope, wilful and deliberate obstruction of business will cease to be used as an instrument for extorting political concessions. It may occasionally be resorted to by a small minority, by way of defence against political aggressions, but its action will be episodical rather than normal. Should this prove to be the case, it will be a great gain—whether it has resulted from the nature of the remedy at length resorted to by the House of Commons, or from the determined and almost unanimous spirit which prescribed and sanctioned it. The outrage sought to be put down ought to have been trampled under foot at an earlier stage of its activity, and, but for the peculiar temper of the present Parliament, would doubtless have been so. But, as the proverb says, "it is never too late to mend," and, if the cure of obstruction do but turn out to be effectual, the public will be inclined to overlook the too long continuance of the evil, sanctioned apparently by an amount of patience that really looked like apathy.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster is proceeding.

Mr. John Lindsay Robertson, M.A., of the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

Mr. Thomas J. Bellingham Brady, M.A., Professor Extraordinary of Classical Literature in Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the Assistant Commissionership of Intermediate Education in Ireland, vacant by the death of Major Myles O'Reilly.

A letter has been received from the authorities of the Duchy of Lancaster, stating that a commission of the peace for the borough of Accrington has been forwarded from London. The Accrington Town Council, by twenty votes to four, has adopted a petition in favour of Sunday closing.

A large and fashionable company assembled on Tuesday at the premises formerly known as the Kerry Arms Hotel, Hereford, to witness the opening of the same as a coffee palace by the Bishop of the diocese, who expressed his desire for the success of the undertaking.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Thursday week, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Bradford, and the Right Hon. Thomas E. Taylor (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster). During the Council the lists of Sheriffs for England and Wales were pricked by her Majesty; and previously to the Council the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon had audiences of the Queen. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had an audience after the Council. Her Majesty's dinner party on the previous evening included Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and Miss Maynard, the Earl of Beaconsfield, General Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, General Viscount Bridport, and Mr. Montagu Corry.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge yesterday week. Her Majesty's dinner party consisted of Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow, the Lord Chancellor and Countess Cairns, the Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Torrington, and Captain Edwards, R.E.; and on Saturday Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Dean of Llandaff, Master of the Temple, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with the Queen. The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff, joined the Royal family at dinner.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove to Bagshot on Monday and visited the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.

The Queen gave an audience to the Judge Advocate on Tuesday. Sir John Cowell attended the funeral of the late Dr. Fairbank at Clewer on the part of her Majesty.

The Queen was deeply grieved on receiving the announcement of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Pickard, V.C., C.B., of the Royal Artillery, which took place at Cannes on Monday. Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard, who had served with distinction in the New Zealand war, where he had earned the Victoria Cross, had been for many years Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and latterly was appointed Assistant Private Secretary and Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse and Groom in Waiting to the Queen. His loss is sincerely deplored by her Majesty and all the members of the Royal family.

The Queen is expected to leave Windsor about the 22nd inst. for the Continent.

A party of non-commissioned officers and men of the 52nd Light Infantry and the 53rd Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barwell and Captain Gataere, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, paraded for the Queen's inspection last week at Windsor Castle, wearing the white belts and valises and the brown belts and Oliver equipment.

The band of the Grenadier Guards, under Mr. Dan Godfrey, has played daily upon the Castle Hill while the troops have been relieving guard since her Majesty has been in residence at Windsor.

The Queen has received four mules from Zululand, presented by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Mrs. Alexander Melville has submitted to her Majesty's inspection a picture painted by her of "The Shepherd of the Sheep."

Princess Beatrice has become patron of the Belgrave Hospital for Children, Gloucester-street, S.W., and has forwarded a donation of £25 in aid of the funds of the charity.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Evelyn Paget have succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Amy Lambart as Maids of Honour in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge has succeeded General Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Captain A. J. Bigge, R.A., has left the castle.

The following is an extract from an account received by the Queen of the recent accident to Princess Louise of Lorne, at Ottawa, on the 11th ult.:—

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, his Excellency, the Hon. Mrs. Langham, and Colonel McNeill left Government House about 8.25 p.m., in a covered sleigh, the suite, in two other sleighs, immediately preceding them.

On leaving the door, the coachman says that the horses proceeded quietly till about half-way down the avenue, where there is a slight decline. The near one—a mare—then commenced bearing on the traces, and, on being checked, threw up her head. The off horse also then began, and as they drew near to the lodge gate, the coachman states, they gradually got out of his control. About fifty yards from the gate the road takes ab ut half a turn to the left; and here the accident occurred, as the sleigh was not under proper contr , and, turning the above-mentioned corner too sharply, it slewed violently to the right and turned over. The sleigh was on its right side, coachman and footman thrown off, and the horses bolting on the main road to Ottawa.

The Princess was thrown head foremost against one of the iron upright rods supporting the roof, which inflicted a most severe bruise; had the blow been direct the doctor says the consequences might have been fatal; the inside cristle of the ear was cut through to the lobe. Her Royal Highness's head must at first have been on the ground. Mrs. Langham, being on the lower side, was dragged along with her shoulder on the ground, only partially protected by the leather cover, and suffered very severe bruises. His Excellency, also on the lower side, was incapable of moving, but supported the body of the Princess. Colonel McNeill was thrown head foremost towards the lower side, but fortunately was able by catching his spur under the seat to steady himself, and then succeeded in getting his left hand under the head of the Princess, raising and supporting it. The bleeding from the ear was so profuse that the whole sleeve was saturated. The Princess's head at this time was under Mrs. Langham's head.

In this position, in darkness and perfect silence, the sleigh was dragged some 100 yards, when the horses gradually slackened their pace—so much so that Mr. Bagot and a groom, jumping from a sleigh containing the suite when the overturned vehicle was passing it, managed to run in front and catch the horses' heads. The upper door was then opened and the occupants extracted with some difficulty. Excepting immediately after the blow, the Princess was perfectly sensible during the whole time, and nothing could exceed the courage shown both by her Royal Highness and by Mrs. Langham under the most trying circumstances.

An empty sleigh was at once procured, and on arrival at Government House the Princess walked up-stairs with support.

The promptitude, decision, and energy shown by Mr. Bagot and the groom are deserving of the highest praise. It was through their quickness of action that more serious consequences were averted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, after his return with the Princess from visiting Prince Leopold at Claremont, went to Cambridge in order to preside at the "silver" anniversary of the Amateur Dramatic Club, of which his Royal Highness is honorary president. The Prince upon his arrival at Cambridge drove to the Bull Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged for him. His Royal Highness subsequently called on the Rev. Dr. Perowne, the Vice-Chancellor, at Corpus Christi Lodge, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Master of Trinity College. The Prince arrived at the Guildhall, where the banquet was served, at six o'clock, covers being laid for 2 0. After the dinner his Royal Highness went to the Park-street Theatre, where an entertainment was given by present members of the club, the pieces produced being "First Night" and "Ticklish Times." The Prince returned to town the next day, and dined with Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. Bridgeman and the officers of the Queen's Guard at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went to Hengler's Cirque on Saturday evening. Their Royal Highnesses and their distinguished daughters attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The service was performed by the Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. A. Sitwell, and the Bishop of Chichester preached. The Prince and Princess went to the St. James's Theatre on Monday evening; and on Tuesday evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

Professor Loffler has exhibited to the Prince and Princess his new method of treating horses' mouths.

The Empress of Austria has hunted with the Ward staghounds and with the Meath fox-hounds; but her Majesty, having been slightly indisposed, has not been out so frequently as usual this week. The Empress returns to the Continent on Sunday.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg last Saturday evening, and was received at the railway station by the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Czarewitch, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis, Lord Dufferin, and the chief State officials. The route from the station to the Winter Palace was kept by detachments of troops, and groups of spectators had assembled to witness his Royal Highness's arrival.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited Mrs. Fairbank immediately after receiving the intimation of Dr. Fairbank's painfully sudden death. The Princess was represented at the funeral by Colonel Gordon, and her Royal Highness and Prince Christian Victor sent wreaths, which were placed on the coffin. The Princess has consented to distribute the prizes and awards at the midsummer examination of the pupils of the British Orphan Asylum at Slough. Prince Christian will preside at a dinner at Willis's Rooms on May 7 in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Women, Soho-square.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by his Excellency Count Münster and Countess Marie Münster, have visited the German Hospital at Dalston. The Duke presided at a dinner in aid of the Samaritan Free Hospital, given at Willis's Rooms. The amount of contributions was announced in the course of the evening to be £1700, including a donation of £25 from his Royal Highness.

Prince Leopold will preside at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital on Thursday next at Willis's Rooms.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Duke and Duchess of Bedford on Tuesday at their residence in Eaton-square.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Viscount and Viscountess Lismore yesterday week.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, Lancelot William Hale; Curate of Little Baddow.
Benham, W., Vicar of Margate; Vicar of Marden, Kent.
Brooks, Thomas William Bell; Rector of Great Hampden, Bucks.
Donne, C. E., Vicar of Faversham; Chaplain to the Faversham Union.
Randall, J. Leslie, Rector of Sandhurst; Archdeacon of Bucks.
Rose, F., Curate of St. Botolph, Aldgate; Rector of Greensted, Essex.
Steadman, William; Vicar of Thornborough, Bucks.
Watkins, Henry William; Archdeacon of Northumberland.
Whitmarsh, Albert; Vicar of Kempston, Bedford.—*Guardian.*

The family of the late Dean of York having resolved to place a memorial in the cathedral, the city and county memorial will take the form of a better endowment of the cathedral choir, the emoluments of which were raised by Dr. Duncombe, and as to which he was very anxious.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has informed the Church Missionary Society that a gentleman, whose name is at present unknown, is willing to give the sum of ten thousand pounds, invested in Colonial Government Securities, towards the endowment of a bishopric in the North of China, on the condition that the selection of the bishop should be invested in the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the quarterly meeting of Church societies at Shrewsbury last Saturday it was stated that £2720 had been subscribed in that diocese towards the new Southwell Bishopric Fund, and that the total amount received was £25,000, about one fourth of the actual amount required. Archdeacon Allen said it was very necessary that the Bishop of Lichfield, on account of his health, should receive this help as early as possible.

The Rev. G. D. Dundas Watt, M.A., in resigning the curacy of East Dereham, Norfolk, which he has held for the past seven years, to enter upon his new duties as organising secretary for the dioceses of Canterbury and Chichester in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, has had presented to him by the parishioners a silver teapot and salver; by the East Dereham branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, a dining-room clock; and by the Sunday school teachers and scholars a travelling dressing-bag.

An unusually beautiful three-light Munich stained-glass window, representing the Crucifixion, has been placed by Messrs. Mayer and Co. in the old church of Sittingbourne.

A service of plate, valued at £600, was on Thursday week presented, on behalf of the clergy of the diocese, to the Bishop of Manchester, on the occasion of his marriage.

Last Saturday the Rev. H. Todd, Vicar of Kildwick, Airedale, laid the foundation-stone of a chapel at Steeton, to replace a wooden building in which for the last nine or ten years service has been said for the hamlet.

The new church at Hanwell has been consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is dedicated to St. Mark by way of association with the college at Chelsea, of which the aged Rector—the Rev. Derwent Coleridge—was once Principal. It is built of stock bricks, with red brick quoins, and specially moulded arches and jambs. A handsome stone reredos is in preparation, as a memorial to the late Sir A. Spearman, and is presented by members of the family. The design for the church was prepared by Mr. W. White.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Simon, West Kensington Park. It is a handsome building, and is the third of four churches proposed to be erected in St. Matthew's parish. The Rev. W. Handcock is the first Vicar.

The Bishop of Lichfield, who began his visitation on Oct. 13, and has since, at various centres, met the clergy at holy communion, on Tuesday morning delivered his charge to the assembled clergy of his diocese in his cathedral. The Bishop said he thought that in large parishes clergymen or godly laymen might preach with advantage, not in great thoroughfares, but in courts and alleys. He advocated the leaving open of churches for private prayer.

The Dean of Canterbury took the chair on Thursday week at a meeting in St James's Hall, Piccadilly, which had been called for the purpose of protesting against any alteration in the law forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Resolutions were passed in accordance with the object of the meeting.

A NEW SETTLEMENT IN MINNESOTA.

Our Illustrations of a "frontier town" and settlers' home with some of the Indian neighbours, in the State of Minnesota, are supplied by Sketches we lately received from Mr. W P. Hooper, of Brown's Valley, in that State, which is situated at the head of the river Mississippi, adjacent to the Canadian frontier west of Lake Superior. Its position is between the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Territory of Dakota, nearly half-way across the North American Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore. Minnesota was organised as a "Territory" in 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a "State" in 1857. It is the youngest of the Western States.

The most recent and authentic description of this fine country, which is as large as France, with a fertile soil, attractive scenery, and a salubrious climate, will be found in a small volume just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The author of "Five Years in Minnesota" is Mr. Maurice Farrar, an Englishman and an Oxford graduate, who, having resided there much to his own satisfaction, has nevertheless returned to London, but has undertaken, by appointment from the State Government, to conduct an Emigration Agency in Great Britain in favour of that land of promise. This official advocacy may perhaps be regarded as a make-weight in the scale of his readers' judgment concerning the advantages of permanent settlement or investment of capital and personal industry there. But we are disposed to believe that the natural resources and favourable local circumstances of Minnesota are not much exaggerated in his account, and that it will at least bear comparison with any other field of agricultural enterprise in America, or in any of the British Colonies. Its two thriving cities, named St. Paul and Minneapolis, stand but ten miles apart on the banks of the great river, below the Falls of St. Anthony, and together have a population of 100,000, with much trade down the Mississippi, and by different railways, in timber, corn, maple, sugar, and other produce. The country is not a monotonous flat, like most of the Prairie States; but "its general appearance is that of a wide park region, dimpled with wood-girt lakes, which dot the undulating plains of green to the far-off horizon, or tracked by broad rivers and streams that wind through the rich bottoms, flanked on each side by bold hills clothed with luxuriant forest foliage." Mr. Farrar, indeed, breaks out frequently in such enthusiastic and eloquent praises of the Minnesota landscape. He treats of St. Paul and Minneapolis as "the twin capital" of that State, foreseeing the early junction of the two towns in one, which may possibly be the future metropolis of the United States, as its position would make it their central city.

By way of contrast, he takes us "Up the Prairie," in his next chapter, to the remote frontier county of Martin, on the south-west boundary of the State, next to Iowa, and introduces us to the Englishmen's settlement of Fairmont. He then changes the scene to Fillmore County, "In the Timber," where a pretty town called Chatfield, on Root River, has arisen amongst the primeval woods. "Among the Chippewas" is a visit to the Indian reservation village, in the northern district called "White Earth Agency," which affords, by the humane and judicious management of the United States Government, comfortable homes, secure livelihood, and sound instruction in the ways of Christian civilisation, to the remnant of the native tribes.

We shall, however, find occasion again to refer to this subject, in connection with some further Sketches of Indian life and manners in Minnesota, furnished by our own Correspondent. Those which are presented in a page of our Engravings this week derive some additional interest from what we read of the early history of the settlements that have been founded in different parts of that State. The aspect of such an incipient "frontier town," in its first year or two, when it consists merely of a few log houses, including a "store" or general shop, a blacksmith's or wheelwright's, and a drinking-saloon, but in good time a church and school, may be easily recognised; and the passing bullock-waggon is a type of its rudeness. In the nearer view of a settler's log-built cottage, nestling in the warm side of a grassy bank, where the industrious wife is picking maize from the corn-cobs hung up to dry, while the husband paddles his own canoe to get across the lake or river, and the horses rub each other's necks in peace, we have quite an idyllic scene. Not less pleasant is the figure of a Minnesota farmer's daughter on horseback, carrying her basket for the purchase of groceries or "dry goods" in the nearest market town, which may be twenty or thirty miles from her parents' home. She may, indeed, be a farmer's young wife, but in either case she rides in perfect safety. There is nothing of violence, robbery, or insult to be feared at the hands of the white or the red man, in that law-loving Northern State of the Union, any more than in a Welsh or Scottish Highland valley. But of the Red Men, six or seven thousand yet remaining in Minnesota, it will be more convenient to speak on a future occasion.

Her Majesty's unarmoured war-steamer Doterel was launched on Tuesday afternoon from Chatham Dockyard.

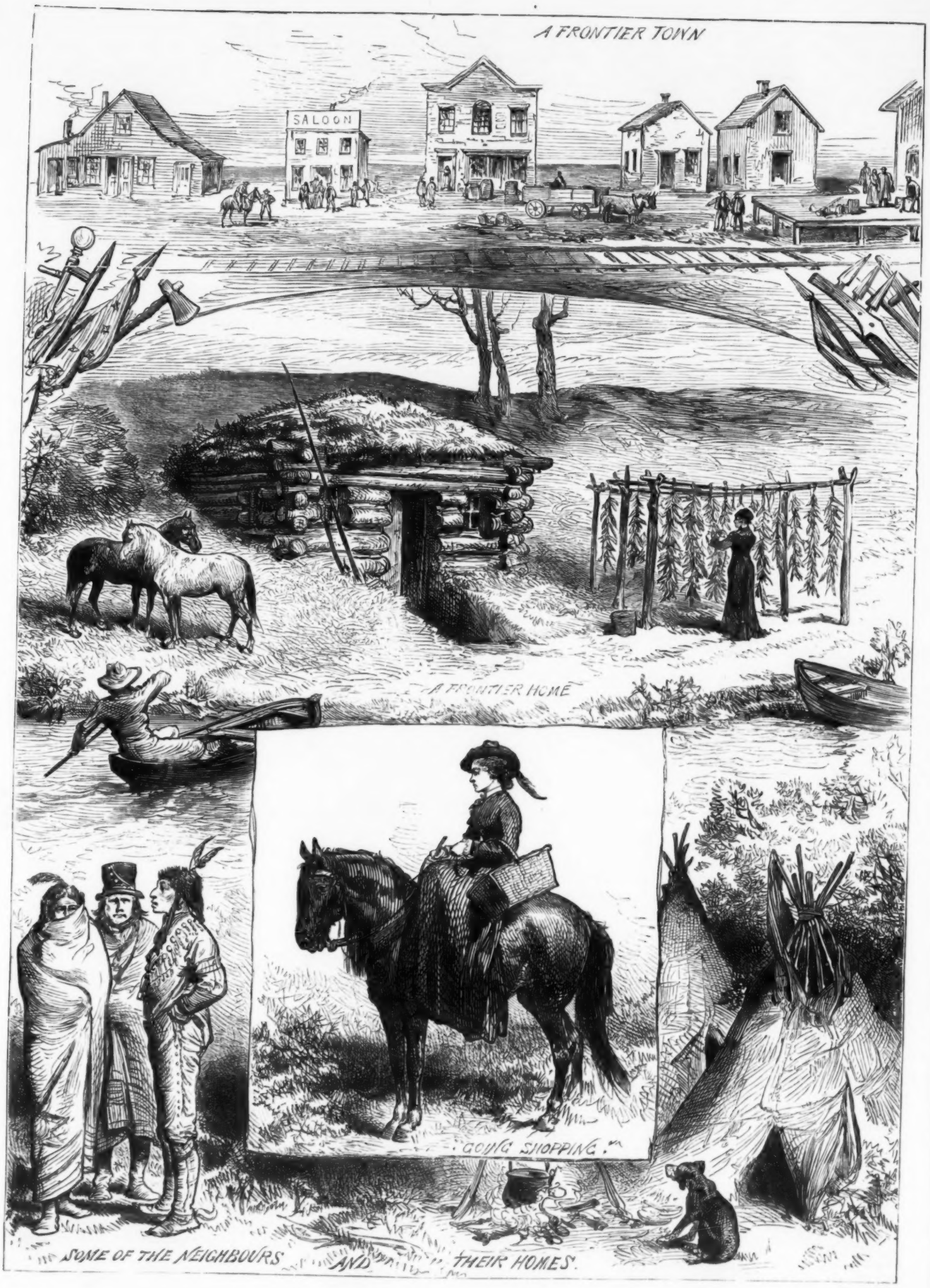
At the annual dinner of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford held on Tuesday evening—Mr. E. J. Layton in the chair—subscriptions and donations were announced amounting to £3215.

Mr. John Robert Baxter, of Oxford, on Tuesday publicly received at the hands of the Mayor the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for his gallantry in saving the life of Mr. Gerald Barton, an undergraduate of Magdalene College, on Jan. 24.

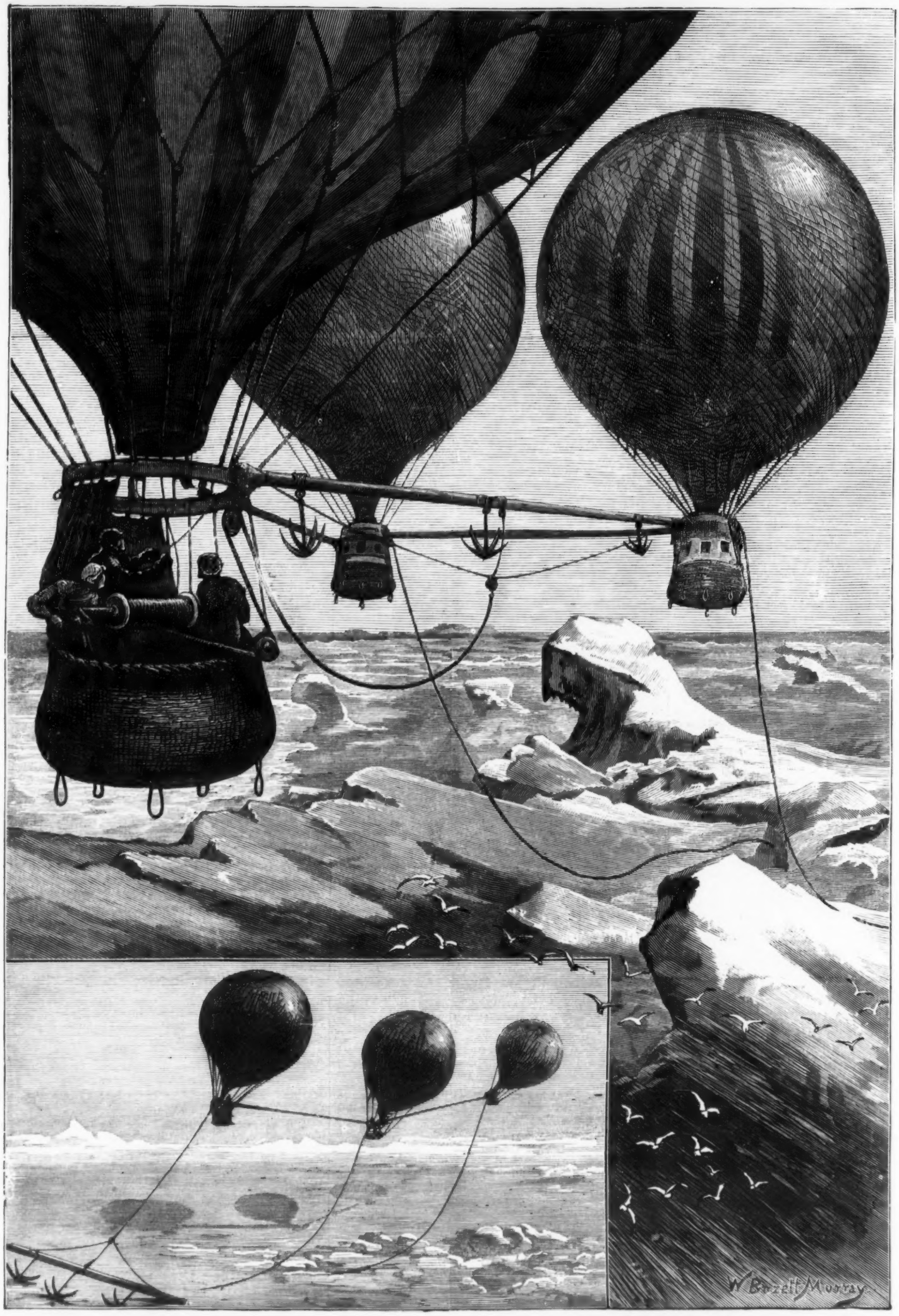
Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that "her Majesty is pleased to approve of the 'Four Bushel Measure' as a new denomination of standard, and doth direct that the same shall be a Board of Trade standard, in like manner as if it was mentioned in the second schedule to 'the Weights and Measures Act 1878.'"

A Parliamentary return issued on Tuesday shows that the aggregate amount of principal money received by the Government from, and interest credited to, the trustees of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies respectively, including interest due upon Nov. 20, 1879, was £126,253,776. The amount of principal and interest paid to the trustees was £80,532,944, the amount due by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on Nov. 20, including £140,784 credited on the separate surplus fund account, £45,720,831 and the value of the securities held by the Commissioners on the date named £41,571,131. There was thus a deficiency of £4,149,700.

Several disasters to shipping are reported. A telegram from Bombay states that the steamer Vingorla has been wrecked near that port. The captain, four of the officers, and about sixty native passengers were lost. The steamer Hindoo, from New York to Hull, with grain in bulk, was abandoned in a sinking state on Feb. 22. Three of the crew were lost. The rest were rescued by the Anchor Line steamer Alexandria and taken to New York. It seems that the grain shifted during a violent storm, and that it was impossible to right the ship. The Ardrossan life-boat on Sunday night, after saving a crew whose vessel had been driven ashore, was capsized as it was being towed into the harbour, and five lives were lost.



SKETCHES OF A NEW SETTLEMENT IN MINNESOTA.—SEE PAGE 219.



PROPOSED METHOD OF REACHING THE NORTH POLE BY BALLOONS: BALLOONS STARTING—BALLOONS AT ANCHOR.—SEE PAGE 222.

ARCTIC BALLOONING.

Since the failure of the last expedition, Arctic adventure has not exactly increased in popularity in this country. But perhaps it can be shown that science has some fresh resources hitherto untried. It is thought by some that, besides steam-vessels and sledges, the air-path can be made available for a new and open road to the North Pole. Just now Commander Cheyne advocates this project with a persistence calculated to commend it to popular imagination, if it can be demonstrated that the aeronautic part of the programme stands the least chance of success.

The name of Mr. Henry Coxwell has been to a certain extent associated with the proposal, since that experienced air-traveller spoke at the Mansion-House meeting in favour of balloons as an auxiliary aid to Arctic research. The use of a captive balloon, in the first instance, was then recommended, and a trial-trip before embarking on a long voyage towards the North Pole.

Commander Cheyne's calculations, however, go to prove that in the month of June, about the latitude he would start from, the mean variable direction of the wind would be from the northward during fifteen days and a half, and during fourteen days and a half in the opposite direction, being thus most favourable for an advance and return journey. It should also be remembered that in the summer months the sun shines night and day, which is another circumstance in favour of balloons. Accepting these conditions, the practical aeronaut has furnished a design which he considers is likely to diminish risk and to preserve the gas and balloons intact for a considerable length of time. If Commander Cheyne's expectations as to wind, weather, and temperature prove correct, the aeronautic expedition would stand a fair chance of getting a breeze back as well as of getting a fair wind outwards in the direction of the North Pole.

Our Illustrations will be best explained by Mr. Coxwell's own notes, which here follow:—

First. As to the supply of gas. This would be provided in a compressed state in tanks taken out in the steamer, and the chemical materials for producing hydrogen would be also carried, so as to generate it on the spot, if necessary. Three balloons would be inflated, and subsequently attached in a triangular form to light spars, so as to afford an opportunity of using two trail-ropes to ride over all obstacles without rising very high in the atmosphere. The three distinct bodies of gas would thus be united, and by easing off one of the attachments the respective balloons would form in line, and thereby present little more resistance than one when it becomes desirable to arrest their progress.

Secondly. Reduced speed or anchorage could be effected by an elongated apparatus, composed of the third spar, with grapnels affixed, which would grip in the ice and bring the balloon to a standstill.

Thirdly. New strong silk balloons would be almost perfect gas holders, so that fresh inflation would be unnecessary. If one of the balloons became damaged, means would be provided to save the gas and transfer it into the other balloons, which would do for returning—hence the importance of using three combined instead of one large balloon.

By regulating the length of the trail-ropes with the windlasses, they could be confined to those air currents most suitable for the route. The cars might contain lamp-stoves, with safety gauze wire protectors, to impart warmth; and the cars, partially or wholly covered, would contain provisions for fifty-one days, with sledges, &c.

In the triangular disposition of the balloons, as shown in the Illustration, the application of the trail-ropes is seen easing the balloons over each eminence, and yet allowing them to advance horizontally.

Whenever it becomes desirable to form the whole in line, as it would be before descending, the only measure required would be to detach the third spar, and thus utilise it for anchoring without parting with its weight. The balloons would then swing round after the spar, and grapnels would be let go and lowered by the windlass, in order to trail in the longitudinal direction, represented in one of the Illustrations.

A correspondent in the *Times* suggested a trial-trip from the Crystal Palace to Edinburgh and back with all the appointments in regular working order. In reply, Mr. Coxwell explained that there would be a considerable difference between trailing ropes in the uninhabited region of icebergs and in fertile England, where there are so many towns, villages, and railways beneath, besides telegraph wires; and yet this regulating and compensating appendage would harness the balloons to the earth's surface, restrict their elevation, and enable them to retain their gaseous contents, by keeping low and avoiding expansion. Mr. Coxwell, however, is quite disposed, it is said, to carry out preliminary experiments, and he observes that without them the project would not be properly ventilated so as fairly to commend it for Arctic use. The manager of the Crystal Palace is also ready, judging from his letter, to co-operate; but the first practical test of the scheme will probably be the pecuniary encouragement it meets with at the hands of the British public.

In the drawing-room of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Mr. J. N. Maskelyne (Maskelyne and Cooke) on Monday explained to a numerous and representative assembly a full-size model of his patented apparatus for checking the fares paid by passengers in omnibuses, tramcars, &c., the fruit of many months of patient labour. The apparatus is simple, durable, and inexpensive; with it a journey may be divided into any number of stages, and any amount of fare may be charged over any portion of the journey. The merit claimed for it is that it protects both the public and the proprietors against fraud. Mr. Maskelyne's lucid explanations were listened to with much interest by many practical men, and favourable opinions were expressed respecting the utility of the invention.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held last Saturday at the offices, 55, Strand—Lord Houghton, president, in the chair. Referring to the report, the chairman said they had every reason to regard it as eminently satisfactory. He had pleasure in announcing that the Duke of Manchester had consented to preside at the next anniversary dinner of the fund. Previous to applying to the Duke of Manchester, application had been made to Prince Leopold, who, whilst stating that he would probably be absent from the country at the date of the dinner, had expressed such interest in the movement that he (the chairman) hoped to see on a future occasion that intellectual and amiable Prince as president. After allusion to the death of the Prince Imperial, who had dined with them two years ago, the chairman remarked that the number of members on the roll was the least satisfactory feature of the report. He could not understand why so few of the working men of the profession joined the association. General Sir William Codrington moved the adoption of the report, which showed that there were 402 members on the roll. During the year grants had been made to the amount of £994 to members and of £109 15s. to non-members. £800 New Three per Cents Stock had been purchased, increasing the funds in the hands of trustees to £12,250. The report was adopted.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The first of M. Ferry's Education Bills—that for the reorganisation of the Superior Council of Education—having passed both Chambers, was promulgated on Saturday in the official journal.

Both Chambers met on Thursday week. In the Senate M. Dufournel and M. Parieu spoke against M. Ferry's second Bill, and M. Foucher de Careil supported it. M. Dufournel was threatened with a call to order for a reference to M. Ferry's civil marriage, but he disclaimed any offensive intention. In the Chamber, after a discussion on the Clichy railway accident, in which M. Varroy maintained the efficiency of the inspection system and declared that accidents were decreasing, a vote of 11,000,000f. for the Government offices was agreed to by 312 to 81. In yesterday week's sitting of the Senate Mr. Jules Simon spoke against the Education Bill of M. Ferry, and maintained that clause 7 infringed the freedom of education. The general debate on the measure was then closed. On Saturday the Senate began the discussion of the clauses of the Ferry Higher Education Bill. M. Eymard Duvernay, of the Republican Left, proposed a counter-project. He objected to higher education in any but State schools, but proposed a similar system to the German *privat docentun*. He also demanded that article 7 should be struck out of the bill. The scheme was, after some discussion, withdrawn. Both Chambers met on Monday. In the Senate M. Jules Ferry resumed the discussion of clause 1 of the Education Bill, and replied to the speech of M. Lucien Brun, but reserved a full exposition of his views until clause 7 came before the House. M. Chesnelong and M. Buffet spoke in opposition to the bill. In the Chamber the bill on new docks at Marseilles was adopted. The Senate on Tuesday resumed the special debate on the Superior Education Bill. Article 1, which suppresses the mixed juries, with whom the conferring of degrees formerly rested, and restores that right to the State, was adopted after the amendment of M. Brun maintaining the old system had been rejected by 172 votes to 103. The Chamber then passed articles 2 and 3, the latter of which abolishes the fees paid by students on entering State colleges, and concluded by approving articles 5 and 6. The discussion of article 7, which excludes members of religious bodies not recognised by the State from the right of teaching in the schools, was fixed for Thursday.

General Faidherbe has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

Two bye-elections were held on Sunday. At Ruffec (Charente), M. Gautier (Bonapartist) succeeded to his father's seat, but by a considerably reduced majority; while at Narbonne a Radical headed the poll, but did not obtain an absolute majority over a Gambettist and a Socialist, the last, it is alleged, being supported by the Reactionaries. A second ballot is therefore necessary. A Bonapartist, supported by the Legitimists, was on Sunday elected Municipal Councillor for the Faubourg St. Germain, defeating a Republican by 1741 to 1216.

A dinner was given at the Continental Hotel to Victor Hugo on Sunday night, some 200 representatives of literature in Paris being present. After M. Emile Augier, M. Delaunay, in the name of M. Perrin, of the Comédie Française, and M. Francisque Sarcey had sounded the praises of Victor Hugo, and after Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, the only lady present, had repeated copious verses, M. Victor Hugo, who was much moved, made a short reply, which was enthusiastically applauded.

The documents relating to the extradition of the Russian prisoner Hartmann have been handed by the Government to the judicial authorities. M. Victor Hugo has published a letter addressed to the Government, in which he says:—"You cannot give up this man. The law stands between you and him. And above this law there is right. Despotism and Nihilism are both monstrous aspects of one and the same fact, which is a political fact. Extradition laws do not touch political acts. These laws are observed by all nations, and must be by France. You will not surrender this man." A meeting of Paris students to demand the release of Hartmann was held on Monday evening.

There were eleven candidates for the two vacant seats which the Academy met to dispose of on Thursday week. The successful candidates were M. Labiche and M. Maxime du Camp.

A meeting of the French Free Trade Association was held on Sunday at the Château d'Eau Theatre. M. Joseph Garnier presided, and the meeting, after being addressed by M. Pascal Duprat and M. Raoul Duval, adopted a resolution demanding reduced Customs duties, the free importation of corn and cattle and raw materials, and increasingly liberal commercial treaties for the development of commerce with other nations.

ITALY.

The *Libertà* states that King Humbert, when receiving the deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies who presented the addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne, clearly and emphatically expressed the expectation that peace would be maintained. His Majesty, at the same time, said that it was necessary not to neglect the measures requisite to obtain a good military organisation.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Baccarini, the Minister of Public Works, announced that the St. Gothard Tunnel had been happily completed (on the previous morning), and Signor Bosci thereupon proposed, and the Chamber adopted, a resolution expressing satisfaction at the accomplishment of the work as an honour to science and a new connecting link between civilised countries.

Signor Cairoli on Wednesday week presented the Electoral Reform Bill to Parliament, asking and obtained leave that it should be proceeded with from the point at which it was left last Session.

The Government has offered three prizes, amounting to £360, for vineyards raised from grafts of American varieties capable of resisting the phylloxera.

The Pope held a Consistory yesterday week, at which the cardinal's hat was presented respectively to Cardinals Fürstenberg, Ferreira, Meglia, Cattani, and Sanguigni. His Holiness afterwards appointed several Bishops.

The Vega left Naples on Sunday for Copenhagen, with Professor Nordenskjöld and Captain Pallander on board.

BELGIUM.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Brussels writes:—The dates for the great Independence fêtes at Brussels have been fixed. The National Exhibition will be opened on June 15, and the Exhibition of the Fine Arts on Aug. 1. The unveiling of the monument to Leopold I., in the new park of Laeken, will take place on July 21, the anniversary of the day when he took the oath to the Constitution; and on the same day will begin the musical fête, which will last three days. The great fêtes will be ushered in on Aug. 16 by the political and religious fête, to be followed on the succeeding days by the military review, the great historical procession, the illuminations, and the Flemish fête, representing a *kermess* in a Flemish village, in the Zoological Garden.

An international musical competition will be held at Brussels on July 25 and 26 and Aug. 8 and 9 next. It will comprise civil and military instrumental music and choral singing. Very valuable medals and prizes from 2000f. to 4000f. will be granted. Intimations of intention to take part must be announced to the competitive committee, 7, Rue du Trône, Brussels, before March 31.

HOLLAND.

The Government has presented a bill to the Second Chamber imposing a tax of 2 per cent upon the taxable amount of interest derived from invested capital. It is based upon the actual revenue from all capital except that invested in landed property or commercial and manufacturing undertakings.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William on Thursday week called upon the Grand Duke Nicholas, and drove with him to the Central Gymnastic Establishment. His Imperial Highness and the Duke of Edinburgh dined with Prince Frederick Charles; and in the evening the Emperor and Empress gave a musical soirée, at which the members of the German Royal house and the English and Russian Princes, with their suites, were present. Invitations were sent to Lord and Lady Odo Russell, and the attachés of the British Embassy, to the whole staff of the Russian Embassy, the Ambassadors of France, Austria, Italy, and Turkey, and Count von Moltke. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke set out at half-past eleven on Friday on their way to St. Petersburg.

The Emperor paid a visit to Prince Bismarck, with whom he remained in conference for an hour and a half. The Prince is still confined to his bed.

The Ambassador in Paris, Prince Hohenlohe, who is now in Berlin, has been appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, provisionally, for six months.

The debate on the Army Bill began on Monday in the German Parliament. General von Kamecke, the Minister of War, in introducing the measure, said that the steps taken by Germany's neighbours had shifted the military equilibrium which was established in 1871, and an adjustment was necessary, but it could not be said that reasons of an acute character demanded it. Herr Richter, a Liberal deputy, said that after this Ministerial statement the pessimist views which were entertained in some quarters of the relations between Germany and Russia fell to the ground; and he asked the House to remember that the financial situation of the Empire rendered the utmost economy imperative. Count Moltke then spoke at some length, and was loudly cheered. He said that the mistrust of one nation for another was better removed by an understanding between Government and Government than by the Babel confusion of international brotherhood parliaments. He dwelt upon the increase which even before the Turkish war had taken place in the Russian army, and said that the French army, which formerly amounted to 336,000 men was now 650,000. France had, therefore, doubled her army; while Germany had kept to the 1 per cent of the population fixed by an antiquated census. Count Moltke expressed his regret that iron necessity compelled the Government to impose fresh taxes on the country, but said that it was only by sacrifices and hard work that Germany had become a nation. The bill was opposed by Herr von Reichensperger, of the Centre Party, and by Herr Buhler, and supported by Herr von Bennigsen, of the National Liberal Party, and by Herr Treitschke, a Social Democrat, who said Prince Bismarck might be trusted not to lay fresh military burdens upon the land without the most pressing reasons. At the close of Tuesday's debate on the bill it was resolved, in accordance with a motion of Herr von Bennigsen, to refer it to a committee.

RUSSIA.

On Monday, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, a solemn commemorative service was held in the church of the St. Peter and Paul Fortress of St. Petersburg, which was attended by the Emperor and the Imperial family; and on Tuesday the anniversary of the Emperor Alexander's accession to the throne was celebrated in Russia amid popular demonstrations of loyal attachment as well as official congratulations. None of the Nihilist threats which were so loudly made were fulfilled, and there was no incident to mar the general enthusiasm. Some account of the festive doings at St. Petersburg will be found in another column.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that about one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as General Loris Melikoff was alighting from his carriage at his residence in the Grand Morskaia-street, he was fired at by a young man with a revolver. The General escaped unhurt, and the perpetrator of the attempt was captured on the spot by a Cossack forming part of the escort.

AMERICA.

After an animated debate, the Senate, upon a strictly party vote, has decided in favour of repealing the law declaring ex-Confederates ineligible to serve in the United States army.

According to the usual monthly return of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt of the United States decreased in February by 56,720,000 dollars.

The Treasury Department has withdrawn the prohibition against the importation into the United States of cattle from Canada.

The excitement in San Francisco is subsiding. The leading citizens of the town, having held a secret meeting, formed a vigilance committee, charged to make arrangements for suppressing any outbreak and dealing summarily with riotous leaders. Other pacific influences are also being used to produce a calmer feeling.

M. de Lesseps is receiving a series of public receptions. At New York on Sunday evening the French societies gave him a reception. He stated before the Geographical Society of New York that the Panama Canal can and must be cut, and he staked his past and future reputation on the success of the undertaking.

CANADA.

The accounts of Princess Louise are favourable. Her Royal Highness continues to improve, and has left her bed for a few hours during the last four days. The Dominion Senate on Monday adopted an address to the Marquis of Lorne congratulating him on the escape of Princess Louise and himself on the occasion of the sleigh accident on the 14th ult. The address has been sent down for approval to the Dominion House of Commons. The Ontario Legislature has also adopted an address congratulating the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on their escape on the occasion of the sleigh accident on the 14th ult.

The bill introduced in the Dominion House of Commons for the purpose of repealing the existing Acts establishing a Supreme Court of Justice for the Dominion has been defeated on the second reading by 148 votes against 29.

The Nova Scotian House of Assembly was opened on the 25th ult. by the Lieutenant-Governor, who congratulated the Legislature on the revival of the prosperity of the Province, and expressed the hope that the demand of Nova Scotia for a share of the Fishery Award would be successful. Two hundred and eighty ounces of gold, the result of three weeks' work, have been sent to Halifax from Montague. Other mines in the neighbourhood are reported to be doing equally well.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly met at Frederickton on the 25th ult. in temporary quarters, and was at once prorogued until March 9.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier of Cape Colony, addressing his constituents at East London, announced the intention of the Government, on the reopening of Parliament, to submit to the House a series of Resolutions on the subject of the Confederation of the South African Colonies; and that a Conference of Delegates from all the Colonies would be summoned to discuss the whole scheme. He declared that the Government was determined to cause the disarmament of the Basutos to be carried out, and that it was intended to introduce a Bill for extending the railway system of the colony.

The *Standard* is of opinion that Sir Theophilus Shepstone will not return to his appointment as Administrator of the Transvaal.

INDIA.

By telegram from Calcutta, received through Reuter's agency, we learn that in Tuesday's sitting of the Legislative Council the Bill amending the License Acts passed without opposition. The chief feature of the measure is the exemption of poor traders from taxation. General satisfaction was expressed by all the speakers at the condition of the finances, but some objected to charging the war expenses upon the revenues of India, and advocated a loan and the abolition of the famine taxation. Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and others made speeches strongly urging that it was a grave mistake to reduce the expenditure for the railway and irrigation works.

The Viceroy then reviewed the whole financial policy of the Indian Government, referring to the success of the measures adopted, which, he said, had largely increased the consumption of salt and the revenue from that source, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty over the greater part of India. His Excellency indicated a hope that a further reduction might be effected, and pointed out the good result arising from the recent reductions in the expenditure, urging continued effort in the same direction and immediate attention to the recommendations of the Army Commission. The Viceroy expressed his confidence in the ultimate total abolition of the cotton duties. The Viceroy then made allusion to errors in the recent speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster, comparing the expenditure of the last four years with a corresponding period under the Governorship of Lord Northbrook, and he showed that, excluding the famine relief expenditure and the loss of exchange—circumstances which were not under the control of the Government—there had been practically no increase in the actual expenditure incurred, whilst the average net revenue in 1878-9 and in 1879-80 exceeded that of 1868-9 and 1869-70 by more than £6,500,000, resulting from improved procedure and the natural growth of revenue. Notwithstanding the reduced taxation, the annual actual charge for interest on the debt had only been increased by £2,500,000 during the last forty years, in spite of the addition to the empire of five provinces with forty-two millions of people and the cost of six wars, besides the suppression of the Mutiny and several great famines. The Viceroy, all the members of the Executive Council, and Sir Ashley Eden strongly opposed the proposal to throw any portion of the Afghan War charges upon England.

Lord Lytton denied Mr. Gladstone's allegation that the receipts from the taxes for the relief of the famine had been devoted to any other purpose. He expressed astonishment at the charge which had been brought against the Government of concealing the real cost of the war. His Excellency showed that, so far from this being the case, the Indian Government had included in the war charges the cost of the frontier railways, permanent telegraphs, and other similar expenditure. The Viceroy shared the regret expressed by Sir Ashley Eden and others at the reduced expenditure for productive works, and expressed a hope that it would only be temporary. He vindicated the character and conduct of Sir Frederick Roberts, in regard to the attacks recently made upon him, and declared that no Afghan had been executed for rebellion, or for taking up arms to repel invasion, or on any charge not punishable with death by the ordinary practice of war. Lord Lytton absolutely denied the truth of the statements recently made by the Duke of Argyll. He and the members of the Executive Council declared that there was complete unanimity in the councils of the Indian Government, and that they were in entire concurrence with her Majesty's Government in regard to the policy of the war, which they desired to bring to the speediest possible conclusion compatible with the attainment of the purely defensive objects aimed at.

Colonel the Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, late Captain Grenadier Guards, has, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, been appointed Governor of Bombay, in succession to Sir R. Temple. Sir James served with the Brigade of Guards in the Crimea, and was wounded at Inkerman. He was appointed under Secretary for India in 1866; of the Home Department, 1877; was Governor of Western Australia from 1868 to 1873, and afterwards Governor of New Zealand.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram dated March 2 announces that the Hon. Graham Berry and the members of his Cabinet have resigned in consequence of the result of the elections, which places them in a minority of twelve in the Legislative Assembly.

The steamer Calabria sailed last Saturday with the new Manilla cable, which will, when laid, connect Manilla with Hong-Kong.

Mr. E. Sutherland, Consul-General for Liberia, states that the population of Liberia is 1,500,000 souls, not 170,000, and that the seaboard of the State stretches over 600 miles.

The boring of the longest tunnel in the world, that which pierces the St. Gothard, was successfully completed last Sunday morning, amid great rejoicings.

The Agent-General of New Zealand has (the *Standard* says) been directed to make arrangements for the dispatch of torpedo-boats to the colony for the service of a torpedo corps which is being added to the colonial defence forces.

A telegram received in London states that a severe earthquake has occurred at Yedo, in Japan.

The Queen has appointed William Conyngham Greene, Esq., of the Foreign Office, to be an Acting Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service while employed abroad.

Prince Charles of Roumania gave a dinner at the palace on Thursday week in honour of Mr. White, who was recently appointed British Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania. M. Stourdza, the Minister of Finance, has resigned.

The Treasury and Postmaster-General have acceded to a proposal made by the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., M.P., on behalf of the Government of the colony of Victoria, by which the postage on letters, newspapers, and book-packets for all the Australasian colonies, via Brindisi and King George's Sound, is reduced to the former Southampton rates of sixpence per half-ounce letter, one penny per newspaper, and one penny per ounce book-packets, &c. The Government of Queensland have since, through the Premier of the colony, the Hon. T. McIlwraith, now in London, signified their concurrence in this arrangement, so far as the service by Torres Straits is concerned, so that the rates of Australian postage will be uniform, by whatever route transmitted.

Dr. H. Crookshank, one of the chief instructors of the St. John's Ambulance classes, and Acting-Surgeon to the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifle Volunteers, has been decorated with the Order of the Osmanli by the Ottoman Government, as a further recognition of his services during the bombardment of Rustchuk and on the battle-field of the Lom, when in charge of the ambulances of the National Aid Society during the late Turko-Russian war. Dr. Crookshank had received the war-medal and the Order of the Medjidie.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season of performances of operas in English by the Carl Rosa company is to close this (Saturday) evening. Since the production of Verdi's "Aïda," on Feb. 19—already commented on—the proceedings have consisted of repetitions of operas previously noticed, with the exception of this week's performance of the "Trovatore," which was given for the first time this season, the cast having included the first appearance here of Madame Telma as Leonora. Of this we must speak next week.

The season just closing has been an active and successful one. Since its opening, on Jan. 10, four operas have been added to the répertoire of the company—Wagner's "Lohengrin," Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," the late Hermann Goetz's "The Taming of the Shrew," and Verdi's "Aïda." As in previous seasons, the performances have been generally characterised by thorough efficiency and completeness, solo singers, band, and orchestra having worthily co-operated in the effective rendering of the respective details. The chief duties of conductor, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Carl Rosa, have been excellently fulfilled by Mr. Randegger, who was occasionally replaced by Mr. John Pew. It is gratifying to hear that Mr. Rosa's illness (brought on by over work) has yielded to the influence of temporary repose, and that he is to conduct at the closing night.

The provincial season of the company begins next Monday at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At last week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace the serial performance of Beethoven's nine symphonies was continued with No. 2, in D major, which was given with the well-known fine qualities of the band of this establishment. The programme was otherwise also of high interest, having included Herr Joachim's fine performance of Spohr's concerto (or rather concertino) for the violin, in A major (op. 79), not one of his most elaborate works of the kind, but replete with beauty, and abounding in passages of brilliant display for the solo instrument, which were splendidly executed by the great violinist just named, who also performed a theme with variations, composed by himself, and given for the first time in England on this occasion. This piece comprises a series of eighteen short movements, in which the original subject is treated with great ingenuity and variety. The executive difficulties are extreme, requiring exceptional skill in the solo player. Both the works named were, indeed, admirably rendered, and each called forth enthusiastic applause. Miss Marian Williams made a highly successful first appearance at these concerts, having sung with special effect in the romanza (with recitative) "Selva opaca," from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," and a scena from Mr. Prout's "Hereward." The overture to Rossini's opera just named opened the programme, which included a graceful "chaconne" and "rigodon" from Monsigny's "Aline."

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, Herr Barth, of Berlin, was the solo pianist. His first appearance this season—at the Crystal Palace concert of Saturday week—has already been recorded. At Monday evening's concert Herr Barth played, as his solo performance, twelve of the twenty-eight variations by Brahms on one of Paganini's violin capriccios. The pieces by Brahms are replete with the extremest difficulties of pianoforte playing, and these were executed by Herr Barth with masterly skill and fluency. His success was very marked. Mozart's beautiful divertimento in B flat, for stringed instruments and two horns, was admirably rendered by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, Signor Piatti, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Standen. Herr Joachim was heard, unaccompanied, in Bach's "Chaconne," from his sonata (in D minor) for violin alone, his wondrous performance having received the usual encore, which was answered by giving another extract from the violin sonatas of Bach. Beethoven's pianoforte trio in E flat, and vocal solos attributed by Herr Henschel (accompanied by Mr. Zerbini) completed the programme.

St. David's Day was celebrated musically at the Royal Albert Hall by a Welsh festival (under the direction of Mr. William Carter), consisting of a selection composed chiefly of national music. The solo singers announced were Mesdames Edith Wynne, Patey, and Osborne Williams; Misses Anna Williams, B. Francis, and G. de Lille; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. R. Hollins, and Mr. J. Sauvage, with the co-operation of Mr. William Carter's excellent choir and the band of the Grenadier Guards.

The last but one of the present series of the London Ballad Concerts took place this week, the following songs having been announced:—"It was a dream;" old ballad, "The Well of St. Keyne;" "The three singers;" "Darby and Joan;" Scotch ballad, "We're a' noddin';" Arthur Sullivan's "Willow song," "My love has gone a-sailing;" old ballad, "Early in the morning;" "If my mistress hide her face;" "Good-night, beloved;" "The Blue Alsatian Mountain;" old ballad, "He was famed for deeds of arms," "Thou art so near and yet so far;" "O live, or let me die;" "The Token;" "Old Timbertoes;" "Hearts of Oak;" "The Postillion."

The third of the Philharmonic Society's concerts of this season took place on Thursday evening, when the programme included Herr Joachim's performance of Mendelssohn's violin concerto; the principal orchestral pieces having been Beethoven's overture, op. 124 ("Weihe des Hauses"), Brahms's second symphony (in D), and M. Massenet's overture, "Phèdre," the two latter for the first time here.

The programme of the seventh concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday evening, was of strong interest, having comprised Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's "Song of Victory," the late Hermann Goetz's 137th Psalm, and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"). The solo singers announced were Mrs. Osgood, Miss A. Marriott, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. F. King.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Spohr's "Last Judgment" were announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Suter, Madame Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. L. Thomas as solo vocalists.

The second concert of the eighth season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society takes place this (Saturday) evening in aid of the funds of the National Hospital (Queen-square) for the Paralysed and Epileptic.

On Tuesday next two interesting orchestral concerts will be given—afternoon and evening—at St. James's Hall, by the celebrated band of Mr. Charles Hallé, who will conduct the performances. The programme of the day includes Beethoven's Symphony in A (No. 7) and Schubert's in C (No. 9), Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon" and Weber's to "Euryanthe," and vocal pieces contributed by Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The evening selection comprises Brahms's second symphony (in D) and Beethoven's "Eroica," and his third overture to "Leonora;" Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," and vocal pieces rendered by Miss L. Bailey and Herr Henschel.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual concert has, for some years, been one of the specialties of our musical season. Its recurrence next Thursday evening will again present a peculiar feature, in the first performance of Liszt's "Faust Symphony," an elaborate work for orchestra, chorus, and tenor solo—which is to be given for the first time in England. The programme will also include Mr. Bache's performance of Chopin's second pianoforte concerto, with the orchestral accompaniments re-scored by Herr Klindworth.

The *Musical Times* states that the first concert of the second season of the London Musical Society will be given at St. James's Hall on April 15, when the following works will form the chief items in the programme:—"Requiem Mass" (C minor), Cherubini; "Narcissus" (first time of performance), J. Massenet; and "Jupiter March" (Polyeucte," Act iii.), Ch. Gounod.

During the course of the nine orchestral concerts to be given at St. James's Hall, conducted by Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna, the whole of Beethoven's nine symphonies will be given in regular succession, besides many other symphonic works. As already stated, the dates of the performances are May 10, 20, 24, 27, and 31; June 3, 7, 10, and 14.

THEATRES.

A significant performance has taken place at the Imperial of the exquisite Shakspearean comedy, "As You Like It," in which Mr. Hermann Vezin as Jacques, and Miss Litton as Rosalind, have won well deserved applause. The play, too, is splendidly put upon the stage, without needless alteration. The forest scenery is admirably painted by Mr. Perkins. Much attention has been paid to the costumes, which have been made from designs by Mr. Forbes Robertson; and also to the music. To the excellence of the general acting praise must be rendered, as well as to the special beauties of the two principals. Miss Helen Cresswell as Celia, Miss Sylvia Hodson as Audrey, and Miss Brunton as Phœbe, were all competent representatives of these pleasing characters. Mr. Kyrle Bellew made a good Orlando, and Mr. Lionel Brough an effective Touchstone. Mr. W. Farren is old Adam. Among Shakspearean revivals this performance merits the first place.

A morning performance took place last Saturday at the New Sadler's Wells of the tragedy of "Macbeth," for the purpose of giving a trial to a foreign artiste, Herr L. Martin Eiffe, of the Ducal Theatre, Meinengen, in the title rôle. That Herr Eiffe thoroughly understands the character we do not doubt; nay, more, gives decided meaning and purpose to the text, but his delivery is loaded with difficulties, on account of his peculiar accent and emphasis. We have not heard whether it is intended to secure his services hereafter. It depends, however, on his overcoming some defects, whether his gesture and pronunciation can be so moderated as to please an English audience. We gave, in a large portion of last week's impression, a review of "Macbeth" as acted on the previous Wednesday.

Mr. Wills's drama, "Forced from Home," has suffered from the too evident aim of the author to cater to the merest popular taste, and had to give way on Saturday to "Belphegor," a character in which Mr. Clarence Holt has gained some celebrity. Mr. Paul Merrit's drama of "New Babylon" has found an appropriate asylum at the Pavilion.

At the Steinway Hall on Tuesday a series of dramatic recitals was given by Miss Cowen, including a poetic story called "Nina," written by Mr. Sydney M. Samuel. The lady was enthusiastically applauded. At the same hall on Wednesday a reading was given by Mr. Maurice Edwards in aid of the Catholic Teachers' Fund for the Relief of the Distress in Ireland.

Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Joseph Hatton have written a drama founded on "Edwin Drood," which has been accepted for the Princess's.

Mr. G. W. Moore took his annual benefit at St. James's Hall on Tuesday. There was a performance in the afternoon, and another in the evening.

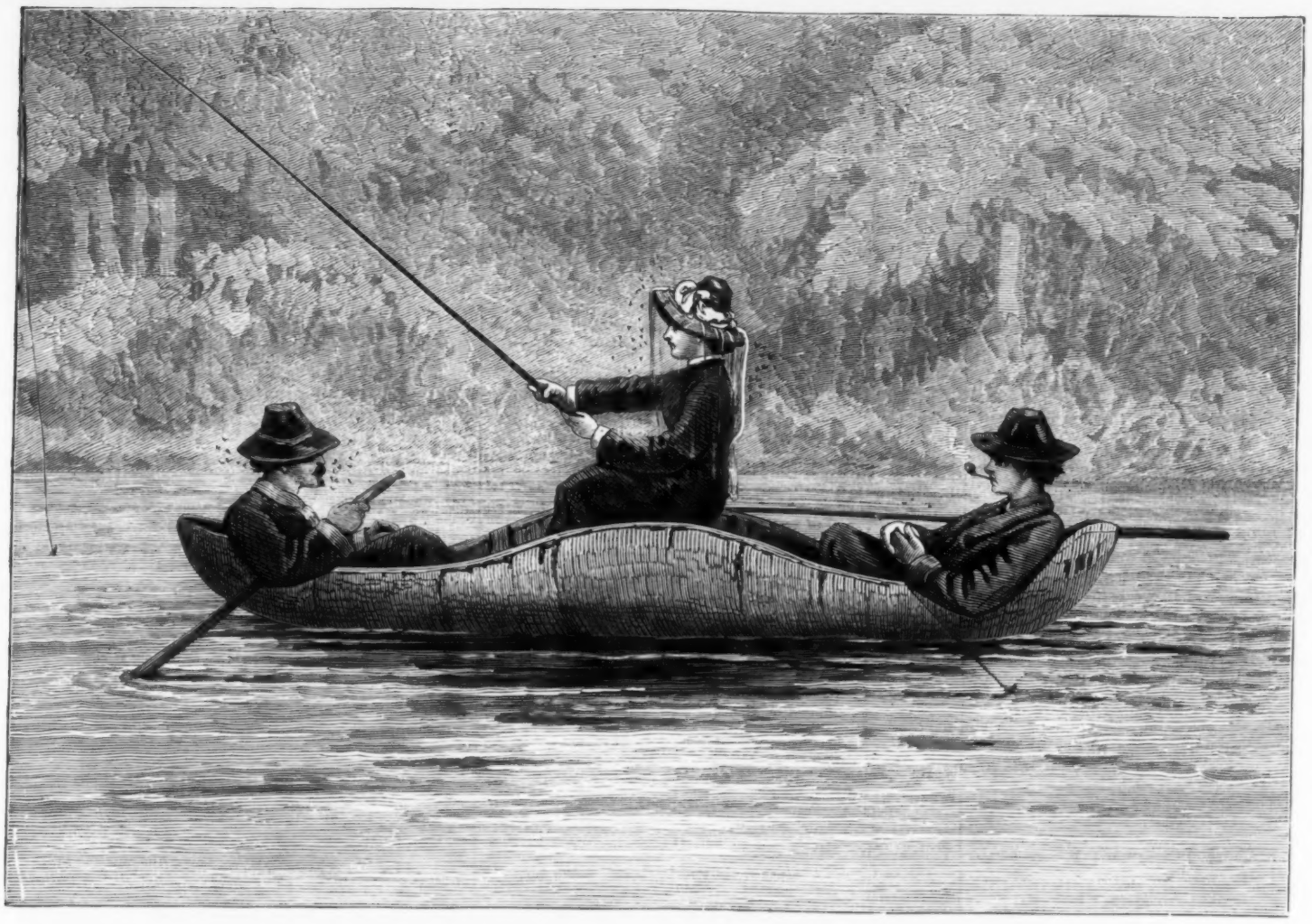
At the Society for the Fine Arts next Wednesday Miss Edith Heraud will deliver a second lecture on Tennyson. The chair will be occupied by Edward T. Gourley, Esq., M.P.

DRAWINGS BY PRINCESS LOUISE.

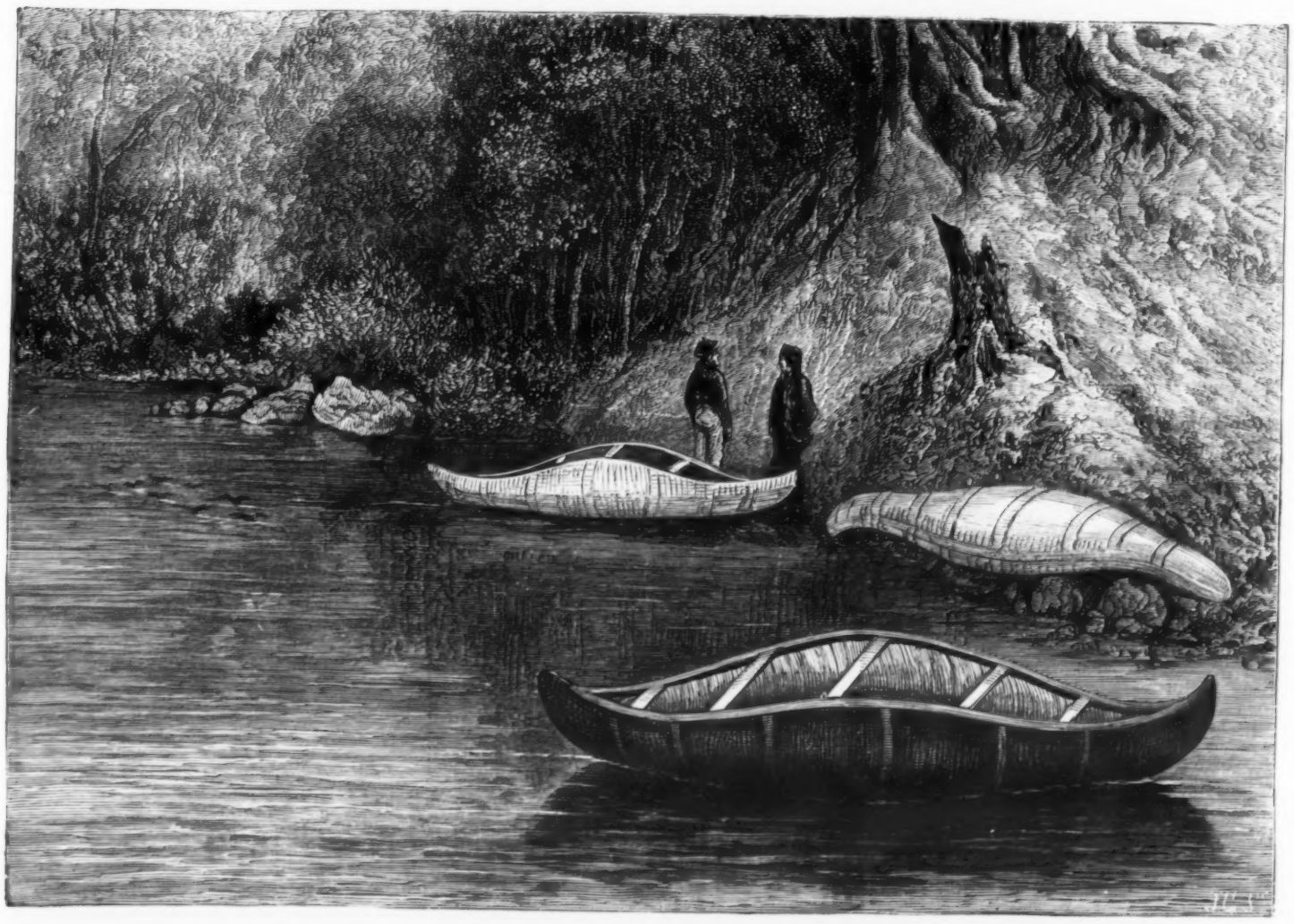
In our notice of the Winter Exhibition of the Old Water Colour Society we described the pleasant and clever sketches in which Princess Louise, holding her own even relatively to the high professional standard of Pall Mall East, records some of the scenes viewed during her sojourn in Canada. Such as the outlook from the citadel of Quebec, recalling memories of the heroism of Wolfe and Montcalm—and also some of her own private adventures, if not misadventures. Here are two of the series which may suggest the originals to those who have not seen the exhibition, now on the point of closing. In one of these, a view on the Ottawa near a lumber village, we see some of the light boats of bark of the country still fashioned after the aboriginal pattern, something like a seal in shape, and looking when turned over on the bank like an elongated turtle, with a lady addressing a boatman—very likely "Laril," the half-bred, whose bronzed characteristic face appears in another drawing of the series, and who preserves so many traits of the red Indian, that the mind naturally reverts to the thrilling tales of Fenimore Cooper. In the other drawing we have an illustration of fishing on the Ristigouche; the piscatorial pleasure attended by one serious drawback—musquitoes—which her Royal Highness has had, by pictorial license, to make visible. To another sense they are only too palpable, and to those who have made acquaintance with the venomous little vampires in some quarters they must assume a monstrous shape in the memory and imagination. The lady, we see, has protected herself by a veil; and the gentleman smoking needs, it appears, no other defence, but the poor fellow with the paddle is entirely at their mercy. Probably, however, he has been already inoculated, and has therefore nothing to fear.

FISHING ON THE RISTIGOUCHE, IN CANADA.

SEE PAGE 223.



DRAWING BY PRINCESS LOUISE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



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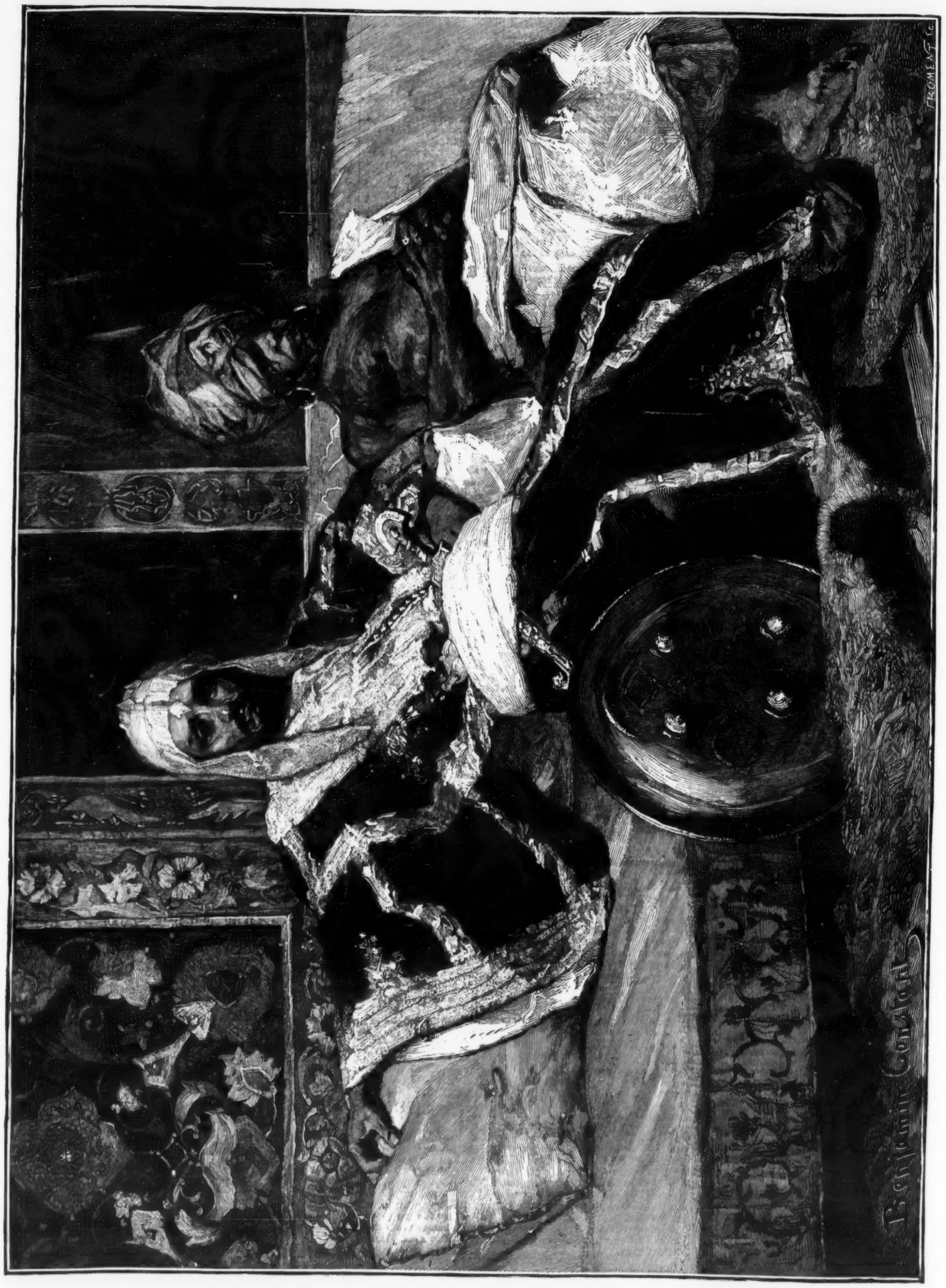


WAITING FOR ORDERS.—SEE PAGE 226.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

It is said that at the time the Czar's palace was undermined and craftily stuffed with dynamite the basement floors served as a kind of Alsatian kitchen, or beggars' city of refuge, and that under an old Russian law there was safety from arrest and imprisonment under the very shelter of the Imperial roof. But the difficulty now is for a Russian to hide his head anywhere, supposing that he is connected with a conspiracy or suspected of political intrigue. Paris has had her troubles over Hartmann, but hitherto no one has dreamed of meeting with a Russian refugee dying of starvation and penniless on an English turnpike-road. Yet such was the case the other day in the immediate neighbourhood of Brentwood in Essex, and the story is a strange one. Suddenly one of the little children of an English household returning from church ran home with the news that a gentlemanly foreigner was dying in the road. Help went forward, and there, sure enough, was a very respectable man in a moribund condition, half fainting, and unable to understand any known Continental language. He had no papers upon him and no money, and he had evidently walked a long distance and broken down. Tempted with some tea, he took it greedily, and so ravenous was he in the matter of bread-and-butter that it was clear the poor fellow was starving. The good Samaritans who picked him up courteously refused the silk umbrella which, by signs, he offered in payment for his restoratives, and saw him up to London safely. Next morning he was handed over to the French Embassy, and then it was discovered that he was a Russian, who had disembarked at Harwich, and had walked from the seashore until he dropped down with fatigue. At these awkward times it is, no doubt, convenient to get away from Russia as quickly as possible, and now that the Czar's palace is no longer sacred to political offenders, it is not extraordinary that anxious eyes should look towards England for safety. The story is a strange one, but it is true.

A couple of years ago I found myself at Göschenen, over above Amstäg, on the great St. Gothard Pass into Italy from Switzerland. It was during a walk from Altdorf to Andermatt, well known to every Swiss excursionist, and I was tempted to accept an invitation to explore the workings of the great tunnel that was then steadily advancing towards completion. Interested, as everyone must have been, with the models of this mighty scientific work, as seen at the Paris Exhibition, well posted up in the mysteries of air-compressors and perforators that drill the holes for the dynamite, I readily exchanged the light walking-attire and the alpenstock for the rough miner's attire—the ponderous boots and the slouch hat recommended by my guide and counsellor. I have been down coal-mines in Westphalia, and copper mines in Cornwall; my neck has been risked on a fiendish institution known as the "man-engine," and my lungs have been tested with plenty of foul air in divers odd places; but never before had imagination pictured the alarming, deafening, and almost maddening scene of that St. Gothard Tunnel. Clutching the truck attached to the locomotive, I was whirled into what seemed the very heart of Pandemonium. The shrieking of the engines, the unspeakable heat of the place, the rattle of the perforator, the distant explosions of dynamite, the rattle of rocks, the dust, the confusion, the bewildering babel of languages, the presence of a huge army of semi-nude savages working away for dear life, the darkness that literally could almost be felt, made up a scene that cannot readily be forgotten. With a head splitting almost in two, with ears deafened, and with confused senses I remember the delight of greeting the light and air again, and the after-pleasure of turning my back upon dirty, ragged, and brigandish-looking Göschenen, and standing a very few minutes after amidst the solitary grandeur and unspeakable beauty of the scene over the Devil's Bridge enjoying the relief of perfect silence. Before I left the business of science for the retirement of nature I had asked "When will the tunnel be finished." The answer was "about the beginning of March, 1880." Was there ever so accurate a prophecy, for on the morning of March 1 we all heard that the last block of wall had been blown down, and that the labourers from Göschenen, in Switzerland, and Airolo, in Italy, had met and shaken hands over their triumph? There will be only one regret at the completion of so splendid an enterprise, and that is that the romance of diligence travelling will be at an end, and it will scarcely pay the Swiss or Italian Governments to keep up that noble post-road over the St. Gothard Pass.

Ill weeds, they say, grow apace, but there is scarcely any limit to the fructifying power of good influence. At a time when two plays of Shakspeare, a comedy by Sheridan, and a play by Bulwer Lytton are drawing crowded audiences during what has hitherto been considered a dull and depressing season, it is interesting to note how a genuine and healthy love of dramatic art in its best form is animating the rising generation. The public school life of those who are now middle-aged was varied enough, and occasionally strayed from athletics to æsthetics. The meaning of "In Memoriam" was discussed as well as the pages of Lillywhite's Guide; and both Shelley and Matthew Arnold had their admirers, as well as the authors of the yellow-backed novels. But that schoolboy feeds should advance into literary debating societies, and breakfasts amongst chums should develop into art-discussions, is surely a new departure of a very valuable and instructive kind. Here, then, is a scrap of a bonâ fide letter from an Eton Boy, dated March 2, 1880:—"I gave a breakfast here a morning or two ago to some fellows who are interested in the Stage. Covers were laid for six, and we had rather a good feed. The chairman—your humble servant—on rising was greeted with great applause. The toast proposed by him was—'The Stage, coupling with it the names of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.' The toast was drunk with enthusiasm in"—no, I won't betray my correspondent any further, but will add his concluding and characteristic remarks—"After some fun and further toasts of favourite dramatic authors, critics, and editors, we dispersed to our work, our feed having lasted one hour. My fag managed the cooking very fairly; but, of course, the eggs were hard and the soles burned to a cinder. But this was natural, for I have never known a fag who did not make a mess of something on an important occasion." Bravo! young Eton, that can be boyish, literary, and enthusiastic without a trace of affectation or priggishness.

The framers of the "Dangerous Performances Bill" evidently found it extremely difficult to steer a safe line between palpable abuses and vested interests. They very properly desired to prevent unhealthy speculators from firing young women out of cannons and catapults into nets, rash men from tumbling through the roof of a music-hall into the very arms of an admiring crowd, and tight-rope performances of a very dangerous kind without any protection or safeguard; but they desired to save from the perils of legislation our old friends in the circus and on the stage. Now, the proposed act applies to "any place of public amusement," and a theatre is defined as a place of public amusement, and amongst the "dangerous performances" is cited the following:—"Any performance in which the performer is forcibly projected into the air by machinery, springs, or any explosive force to any greater distance than six feet." Now, there is scarcely a stage in London that is not honey-combed with traps, star traps, vampire traps, and so on; there is not a pantomime that does not employ an elaborate system of machinery and counter-weights. Every fairy who comes up is forcibly projected by mechanical means, and there is not a transformation scene that does not deliberately infringe the leading principle of the new Bill. It is true that "ordinary acrobatic performances on the stage" are excepted, but unless pantomimes are to be shorn of their mechanism it will be difficult for any court of summary jurisdiction to resist a conviction of many a theatrical manager at Christmas-time. The principle of the bill is excellent enough, but if magistrates are to interpret it as it stands there will be endless squabbles and a renewed jealousy between theatres and music-halls. At the same time, the proper prohibitions are not very easy of definition; but it is satisfactory to find that the acrobats and gymnasts have met and decided to congratulate Mr. Edward Jenkins on his Bill.

Penny dinners are the order of the day, and there has been a union of medical men and philanthropists to teach the poor the nutritious value of an Irish stew, the heat-giving properties of lentils and various other beans, the economy of pease-pudding, and the many virtues of rice and maccaroni in various forms. Animated by the controversy, a very well-disposed and amiable Lady Bountiful was expounding on the merit of penny dinners—she had tried them herself at home up at the Hall—and recommending them earnestly to the attention of a poor curate with an exaggerated family. Said the reverend gentleman, with admirable simplicity, on hearing the fashionable scheme, "Well, to tell you the honest truth, Madam, since I was appointed to this curacy, I don't remember ever to have had anything but a penny dinner. I assure you it is no novelty to me!"

The tardy arrest and inevitable prosecution of one of the cleverest swindlers of modern times, who apparently lived in a contented atmosphere of fraud and snapped his fingers at the police and all our detective mechanism, has resulted in a very uncomfortable discovery. It is now alleged, and it is put forward as the most obvious commonplace remark, that anyone can buy for threepence at any chemist's a chemical that would obliterate the writing from thousands of cheques and render them fit for the forger's manipulation. His plan is very easy. He first takes a properly-drawn cheque and photographs it, in order to be able subsequently to reproduce the handwriting in facsimile, and he then applies the chemical to destroy the smaller figures. The art of penmanship then comes in to increase the amount of the cheque fourfold, and the forgery is complete. What then is to be done? Whose fault is it—that of the drawer of the cheque, or the authorities at the Bank? Everyone appeared to be dumbfounded with surprise until the clever Mr. Henry Bessemer came to the rescue and showed clearly that the banks could use a paper for their cheques that would defy the manipulation and the chemicals of the cleverest forger living. The sooner it is used, then, the better.

Travellers in Egypt who are fond of making the familiar up-Nile excursion have recently received a double warning of the danger of such expeditions. A few weeks ago Mr. Edwin Arnold, his wife, and two children were within an ace of being drowned owing to the sudden capsizing of the flat-bottomed boat in which they were journeying; and now, at almost the selfsame spot, an American family has also come to grief—luckily, the result being in both cases no loss of life, but absolute deprivation of personal effects and property. The danger is the one common to inland lakes all over the world. Torrents of wind come tearing through a crevice in the mountains, and, blowing full upon the sails, obstinately made fast, capsize the unprotected vessel. Of course, it is a thousand chances to one that no "felucca" is in the immediate point of attack; but when it is, nothing can save it from this resistless force. The escape of Mr. Edwin Arnold was providential; and had not he and his son been admirable swimmers all would have perished and been eaten up by crocodiles. In fact, the admirable presence of mind of the Englishmen inspired the natives with calm and resolution, for they left off beating their heads and calling upon "Allah!" in order to assist the ladies into the small boat and to await their fate, which was at one time extremely dubious.

Just now there is an agitation going on concerning the opening of taverns and refreshment places on Sunday, and petitions are being freely signed by those who are immediately interested. That section of the question will doubtless settle itself, but there is a class of persons as much to be pitied as the houseless and homeless bachelor who in London is compelled to fix his dining hour according to the conveniences of the legislation. If he happens to miss the midday meal he must incontinently starve until afternoon service is over. But now that the spring-time is coming on, and country walks beckon the Londoner out of town; now that the woods and parks are putting on their softest apparel of green; now that with the sun shining overhead and the sky cloudless and blue there is a disposition to "worship God in the fields," it seems strange that the accommodation for the athlete is so limited, and that his creature comforts are so little attended to. Where can anyone who gets up early and starts out of town on Sunday for a walk get a wholesome meal that will satisfy his sharpened appetite? What provision does he find by the roadside during his rambles? Nothing, indeed, but an Abernethy biscuit and a glass of ale in a secluded public-house between hours; and yet such a man may have attended to his duties in the morning, and be in no sense of the word a Sabbath-breaker.

The easy-going world, that takes things as they are found, and does not trouble itself about first causes and principles, has been alarmed again, and this time by Dr. Richardson, the eminent physician. Probably, since a learned Professor suggested that the human race should go about with respirators to avoid contact with dust particles, so many old theories have not been upset at one blow. Boys are wrong to wear belts when they are at exercise, running, jumping, or at cricket, though a belt has hitherto been considered the stock in trade of an athlete; the old adage about the excellence of wearing flannel next the skin is shown to be folly, and we are all to wear silk instead; girls are to run about in knickerbockers and loose flowing gowns, and on no account are to patronise corsets or garters; waterproofs are held to be abominations; and when we go into mourning we are to wear any colour save black, which is of all colours the very worst. And yet the world has gone on very well under the impression that our forefathers were correct in the example they afforded us.

WAITING FOR ORDERS.

The government of a Turkish Sultan, as we are told and quite believe, gets worse and worse for his subjects, whether in Europe or in Asia; and we can only hope there will be an end put to it in the next generation. But as for the Sultan's Court and household life, the Harem of the Padishah on the Bosphorus, though it doubtless contains much that is obnoxious to the morals and manners of Christendom, is surely not guilty in this enlightened age of any such dire and heinous crimes as those we read of in the history of the past. Was there not a time, not very long before Lord Stratford de Redcliffe first became English Ambassador at Constantinople, when the Seraglio was a den of murder; when the lives of men and women of all ranks, Princes, Pashas, or courtiers, and the wives or female companions of the gloomy despot, his children, and all his kindred, were liable to be sacrificed, like those of his meanest slaves, to a fit of jealousy or rage, without even the allegation of a crime, or the formality of a judicial sentence? We have read of these dark deeds and their hideous instruments; of the scimetar that swiftly struck off a prisoner's head; or the bowstring that was used to throttle him on his couch; and of the sack in which the body of a recent victim, perhaps of a disgraced odalisque who had once enjoyed her master's favour, was borne at night across the silent waters, to be plunged in their depth, none daring to ask who she was, or why she thus untimely died. There were Janissaries in those days; a band of select household troops guarding the Sultan's palace, serving rather as executioners than soldiers, ever ready to go at a word or sign and to inflict sudden death upon the objects of his displeasure, or upon individuals whom an infernal statecraft doomed to perish for the sake of his policy. And there was also in existence among the depraved servants of Oriental tyranny and luxury, an indescribable class of unmanly creatures, to whom was committed the custody of part of the Sultan's household. In the drawing, by M. Benjamin Constant, which has been engraved for one of our Illustrations, the representatives of each of these two classes appear "waiting for orders;" and, from their being joined in one service upon this occasion, we should fear that the business in hand is likely to be the murder of an unhappy woman.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Despite the recent heavy rain, the "going" at Croydon was by no means heavy, and a very large company assembled on Tuesday. The programme was a very fair one, though it contained no item of special interest. Burley (11 st. 6 lb.) made a very creditable debut over a country in the Stewards' Steeplechase, as he did not give any of his eight opponents a chance. Timour effected a great surprise in the Croydon Hunters' Flat Race by beating Puck with great ease at level weights, and, now that the invincible Quits has left the "post" for the "paddock," Prince Batthyany's cast-off must take rank as the champion hunter. The Maiden Hurdle Race fell to Xavier, a very highly-priced yearling, who, however, proved a sad failure on the flat. The Grand International Hurdle-Race on Wednesday, which was considerably discounted by a similar race at Sandown Park last week, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Thornfield.

At the dispersal of the Cobham stud in September last, the Poitou Stud Company purchased lots to the amount of over £4000. As, however, these were never paid for, they were put up again on Saturday. Queen of the Chase (1000 gs.), Cestus (710 gs.), and Masquerade (500 gs.) sold pretty well; but the seven lots made nearly £1400 less than at the previous auction, and this loss falls on Mr. Herbert Rymill, the auctioneer, who had to guarantee the executors against loss. It will be seen, therefore, that the Messrs. Tattersall exercised a very wise discretion in declining to officiate at the first sale for less than 10 per cent commission.

For some unaccountable reason, the Ashdown Coursing Meeting held last week proved a mere shadow of its former self. There were only twenty nominations for the Craven Cup, and, though Deborah, by Sir Charles—Dorothea, who won it, ran exceedingly well, yet she beat nothing of note. Mr. Walker was in great form, as he secured both the Uffington and Ashdown Stakes, with Gamester and Witchery respectively. These two clever puppies are an own brother and sister, by Donald—Wayward Dame. It is a great pity that the meeting was so poorly patronised, as it proved a very pleasant one, the weather being most favourable, while the judging of Mr. Wentworth and the slipping of Nallard left nothing to be desired.

The Cambridge eight made their first appearance at Kingston on Monday last, and the Oxford crew went to Taplow on Wednesday. Their weights are as nearly as possible equal, and it is difficult to account for the sudden and complete revulsion in the betting, as, instead of 7 to 4 on Cambridge, which was laid last week, the latest transactions have been at the rate of 6 to 4 on Oxford.

William Spencer, of Chelsea, and Thomas Green, of Barnes, sculled from Putney to Morthake last Monday afternoon for £100 a side. The greatest interest was manifested in the race, and, in spite of the inclement weather, some thousands of spectators assembled on the towing-path. After a desperate struggle until just below the Soap Works, some floating timber, which lay in Green's course, enabled Spencer to take a decided lead, of which he was never dispossessed, eventually winning by three lengths. A gamer race on both sides has never been witnessed, and we hope that Green's backers will give him another chance against the indomitable little Chelsea sculler.

The Turkish language, whatever may be the fate of the Ottoman Empire, is likely to be worth studying for purposes of travel and commerce in the East. A new edition, revised and enlarged, of the standard English-and-Turkish and Turkish-and-English Dictionary, by J. W. Redhouse, is published in these days. The editor is a very competent person, Dr. Charles Wells, formerly Professor in the Imperial Naval College at Constantinople, and late private secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Kemball in the Special Commission to settle the frontier between Turkey and Persia. He is also the author of an essay on political economy in Turkish, and of some translations from the Turkish literature. The publisher of the new edition of Redhouse's Dictionary is Mr. Bernard Quaritch, of Piccadilly.

Mr. B. Whitworth, the Liberal candidate for Drogheda, was on Tuesday returned at the head of the poll, 382 votes being given for him, against 181 given for Mr. M'Coan, his Home-Rule antagonist. Mr. John F. Smithwick has been returned unopposed as member for the city of Kilkenny. Mr. Gladstone spoke yesterday week at a meeting held at St. Pancras Vestry-Hall in support of the candidature of Sir Thomas Chambers and Mr. Daniel Grant for the borough of Marylebone. He dwelt chiefly on the importance of union among Liberals. He denied that there was any idea of an alliance between the Liberal party and the Home-Rulers; but he condemned the tone in which a portion of the metropolitan press was in the habit of writing about Irishmen, and said that if we were to remain a united Kingdom we must treat the Irish people on a footing of perfect equality, not only in point of law, but in point of feeling, for no people were more governed by feeling than the Irish.

FOLKLORE OF MARCH.

One of the popular names for this month was Lide, a name by which it is still known in Cornwall, hence the proverb—

Eat leekes in Lide, and ramsins in May,
And all the yeare after physitians may play.

The first of March is observed by the Welsh in honour of St. David, their patron Saint, when, as a sign of their patriotism, they wear a leek. Much doubt exists as to the origin of this custom. According to the Welsh, it is because St. David ordered his Britons to place leeks in their caps, that they might be distinguished in fight from their Saxon foes. Shakspeare, in "Henry V." (iv. 7), makes the custom to have originated at the battle of Cressy. In days gone by this day was observed by Royalty; and, in 1695, we read how William III. wore a leek on St. David's Day, "presented to him by his serjeant-porter, who hath as perquisites all the wearing apparel his Majestie had on that day, even to his sword." It appears that formerly on "St. Tavy's Day" a Welshman was burnt in effigy, an allusion to which occurs in "Poor Robin's Almanack" for 1757:—

But it would make a stranger laugh
To see th' English hang poor Taff:
A pair of breeches and a coat,
Hat, shoes, and stockings, and what not,
All stuffed with hay, to represent
The Cambrian hero thereby meant.

There are various weather proverbs associated with this day. According to one, the farmer is advised "to put oats and barley in the clay;" and an old adage informs us that "on the first of March the crows begin to search."

St. Chad's Day (2nd) is not without its significance, for, in allusion to the windy weather at this season, we are told:—

First comes David, then comes Chad,
And then comes Winnold (March 3) as though he were mad.

The Fifth of March, known in Cornwall as St. Piran's Day, at one time sanctioned to the tinners a suspension from all labour, as this saint was supposed to have communicated valuable information relative to the tin manufacture.

The Fourth Sunday in Lent (7th) has been variously nick-named Mid-Lent, Mothering, Simnel, and Braggot Sunday. The term "Mothering Sunday" arose from the practice of visiting parents on this day, and presenting them with some little present, as a cake or a trinket. This custom was called "going-a-mothering," and originated in the offerings made at the mother church. Young people in return were regaled with furmity, hence the saying:—

On Mothering Sunday above all other,
Every child should dine with its mother.

Simnel Sunday was so called because large cakes, named Simnels, were made on this day. At Bury, in Lancashire, from time immemorial, thousands of persons have come from all parts to eat simnels on Simnel Sunday, and formerly nearly every shop was open. At Manchester some of a richer kind are called "Almond Simnels," and in some districts the day is termed "Simblin Sunday." In Lancashire it is called Bragget or Braget Sunday, from a sort of spiced ale made at this season. Mid-Lent Sunday had yet another name, Rose Sunday, because the Pope blessed a golden rose, which, after being carried in procession, was given generally to the principal person then in Rome.

The Fifth Sunday in Lent (14th), the ancient Passion Sunday, is called in the north of England Care, Carle, or Carling Sunday—the proper fare for this day being grey peas steeped in water over night and then fried in butter. In days gone by doles of these carlings were given to the poor. In the parish of Stretton, Rutland, and its neighbourhood, this day is known as "London Sunday," and the previous day as "London Saturday." In some parts of Cambridgeshire it was popularly termed Whirlin Sunday, when cakes were made by most families, and called, from the day, whirlin cakes. In certain parts of Lancashire this Sunday goes by the name of Fag-pie Sunday—pies made of dry figs, sugar, treacle, spice, &c., being commonly eaten. We may note here that all the Sunday in Lent, excepting the first, are comprised in the old rhyme:—

There's Thid, Mid, and Misery,
Carling, Palm, and Paste-Egg day;

the first three names being no doubt corruptions of some part of the ancient Latin service or psalms used on each.

St. Patrick's Day (17th) is universally observed in Ireland, everyone being expected to wear a sprig of shamrock, or small white clover (Trifolium repens); old women may be heard calling out in the streets, "Buy my shamrock, green shamrocks!" and even children have their "Patrick's crosses" pinned to their sleeves. The origin of this custom is ascribed to St. Patrick, who, when preaching to the Pagan Irish, is said to have made use of the shamrock, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as an illustration of the doctrine of the Trinity. It is customary early in February for wealthy farmers and landowners in Ireland to brew ale to be kept till this day.

Palm Sunday (21st) receives its English and the greater part of its foreign names from the custom of bearing palms in commemoration of Christ's entry into Jerusalem. Formerly little crosses of palm were made and blessed by the priests, and sold to the people as safeguards against disease. In this country, and apparently in Germany, a kind of willow is used as a substitute for palm, from the beauty of its yellow blossoms or catkins, called in Germany willow-palms. The Saturday preceding this day was formerly called Palm Saturday, from a practice of people "going a-palming" to gather the willow-blossoms for decorating their houses. In Northamptonshire and other parts this day is known as Fig Sunday, it being customary for rich and poor to eat figs. In South Wales it is called Flowering Sunday, from persons spreading fresh flowers upon the graves of their friends or relatives. Lady Day (March 25) was anciently called St. Mary's Day in Lent, to distinguish it from other festivals in honour of the Virgin. An old adage tells us that it is unlucky for Easter and Lady Day to happen together; for

When Easter falls in Our Lady's lap,
Then let England beware a rap.

There are plenty of proverbs for this day. Thus in Germany we are told how "On St. Mary in spring, the swallows come in." In Belgium the day is called "Notre Dame de la Prospérité," because anything planted on it easily takes root and seeds sown prosper. It is also a popular notion that the year will be fruitful if before sunrise the sky is clear and the stars shine brightly.

The origin of Maunday Thursday (25th) is uncertain—some deriving it from the Dies Mandati, and others from the Maunds, or baskets, which contained the gifts distributed at this season. It is also called Chare or Shere Thursday; and in Northumberland and Yorkshire it is nick-named Bloody Thursday.

Good Friday, perhaps a corruption of God's Friday, was anciently called Long Friday, and, by our forefathers, Holy Friday. From the earliest times it has been rich in superstitions, and many of the old customs associated with it still linger on. In Northamptonshire it is considered unlucky either to bake or brew on Good Friday; and in the Isle of Man no iron of any kind must be put into the fire, and even the tongs are laid aside lest anyone should stir the fire. Peculiar sanctity, too, is supposed to be attached to the hot-cross bun:—

Whose virtue is, if you believe what's said,
They'll not grow mouldy, like the common bread.

In many counties, Good Friday buns are carefully preserved, from a belief that they are good for various disorders, and especially for diarrhœa. In Sussex, also, agricultural labourers used to keep Good Friday bread for curing the "scours" in their calves; while in Yorkshire its presence was considered to protect the house from fire, for according to the local phrase, "no fire ever happened in a house that had one." In Suffolk, eggs laid on Good Friday are said never to go bad; and in Cleveland there is a notion that clothes washed and hung out to dry will become spotted with blood. This day is important in the eyes of the farmer. A Lincolnshire rhyme tells us how—

A wet Good Friday and Saturday
Bring plenty of grass but little hay.

Parsley should be sown on this day, as it will not only come up double, but produce a good crop. Gardeners, too, often sow peas at this season, under a notion that, however unpropitious the weather may afterwards prove, they will turn out successfully. In some parts of Lancashire Good Friday is termed "Cracklin Friday," because children go from house to house begging small wheaten cakes. At Brighton, it was popularly termed "Long Rope Day." In most countries, the customs of this day show their abhorrence of Judas Iscariot. In the London Docks the crews of the Portuguese and South American vessels observe their annual ceremony of flogging him.

Easter Eve (27th) is sometimes called Shut-in Saturday, because it was the day that Christ lay in the grave. Formerly there was an old custom of making and watching the Sepulchre at this season. It was once customary in Dorsetshire on Easter Eve for boys to form a procession, bearing rough torches and a small black flag, at the same time singing the following lines:—

We fasted in the light,
For this is the night.

In the North of England it is still customary for the boys to go "pace" or "peace" egging; and in Cheshire, as the children ask for pasch eggs they repeat the subjoined doggrel:—

Eggs, bacon, apples, or cheese,
Bread or corn, if you please,
Or any good thing that will make us merry.

There is a curious superstition that if any one goes into the churchyard on Easter Eve and listens at the graves he will hear voices. Should he ask of these a question, it will be answered, but he will die before the month is out.

Easter Day (28th), as the queen of festivals, has from time immemorial been celebrated with every kind of enthusiasm. Among some of the observances of this day was the custom of eating a gammon of bacon, to show, says Aubrey, a contempt for Judas Iscariot. Tansy cakes, in reference to the bitter herbs used by the Jews at this season, were eaten, and formed a common prize in the games that now prevailed.

Eggs, sometimes stained of a red colour, to symbolise the shedding of Christ's blood, were given away. Many superstitions have clustered round this festival. Thus the sun, at its rising, is said to dance, and in Scotland to whirl round like a mill-wheel and give three leaps. In Devonshire the maiden looks for the lamb and flag in the centre of the sun's disc. Rain on Easter Day is lucky—

A good deal of rain on Easter Day
Gives a crop of good corn, but little good hay.

It is a popular notion, too, that if the sun shine clear on Easter Day there will be fine weather, plenty of corn, and other fruits of the earth. New clothes should always be worn at Easter, or "else be sure you will it rue." Among some of the old customs may be mentioned the distribution of the "Biddenden maids' cakes," at Biddenden, Kent; the "chipping the block" at University College, Oxford; and "sugar-cupping" at Tideswell, Derbyshire.

Easter Monday and Tuesday were formerly celebrated for an amusing custom called "lifting," or "heaving." The men heaved the women in a chair on the Monday, and the women retaliated on the Tuesday. The boys of Christ's Hospital, London, still pay their annual visit to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and receive their customary Easter gift.

The last three days of March are called the "Borrowing Days," said to have been a loan from April to March. In Ireland it is said that March had a spite against an old woman, and wished to kill her cow; unable to do so in his own month, he borrowed three days of April. In Scotland the story says he had a grudge against three pigs instead of a cow. As these days are generally stormy, our forefathers accounted for this circumstance by pretending that March borrowed them from April to extend his power so much longer. The weather at the end of March is said to be the exact opposite of that at the beginning, hence the saying, which is often transposed to suit the season—"March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb." The Scotch form is—"March comes in with an adder's head, but goes out with a peacock's tail."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The large Engraving which forms the Extra Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal represents the scene in the turf-market at Westport, County Mayo, at the distribution of relief tickets for small portions of "yellow meal," or maize flour, doled out by the local Relief Committees to the famishing people of that neighbourhood. Another Sketch by our own Artist, taken at the same place, is entitled "Going to Business." It shows the disturbed and excited condition of popular feeling, and the sense of insecurity that prevails in some districts, where the peasantry have been led to cherish sentiments of animosity and to threaten dire vengeance against those connected with the landlord interest. The agent of the Marquis of Sligo, who is the gentleman here seen going to his business office in the town of Westport guarded by armed constabulary, has had several narrow escapes of being murdered by a gang of desperate villains sworn to take his life. He has been shot at five times; the last time was about three months ago. Though warned previously not to go without an escort, he went accompanied only by his son, and was attacked by four men with blackened faces. They fired at him but missed him, and his son then shot one of the assailants.

The Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund now amounts to £72,000, of which £41,000 has been expended; the number of persons directly relieved by it is nearly 230,000, and large sums have been granted for the purchase of seed potatoes and for other special objects. The Lord Mayor of London has, by his auxiliary Committee, raised £20,000 for the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund. The Dublin Mansion House Committee has collected a fund now amounting to £87,600, of which £45,000 is expended. The fund raised by the *New York Herald* in America exceeds £50,000; and Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of that journal, has been here to organise a Committee for its distribution. This Committee, composed of Mr. Shaw, M.P., Mr. King-Harman, M.P., Professor Baldwin, and the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, of New York, have held several meetings. Mr. Shaw was chosen permanent Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. A. C. Ives, of New York, Honorary Secretary. The Rev. Dr. McCabe, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, will act on this Committee. Mr. Gordon Bennett informed the Committee that the fund would be placed at their disposal at once. It was resolved that Professor Baldwin and Dr. Hepworth visit the distressed districts at once, and have power to act in cases of special aid, reporting at the next meeting of the Committee, which will be held in Dublin. As reports from Donegal show that district is in a very critical condition, it is chosen as the first field of operations. A committee has been appointed in Calcutta to collect funds for the relief of Irish distress. A large sum has been already subscribed. At a meeting at Hyderabad over 50,000 rupees were subscribed, of which the Nizam gave 20,000. About 2000 rupees have been collected at Candahar.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

A statement of the programme for the resettlement of Afghanistan which the British Government of India designs to carry out was published on Saturday last by the Lahore *Gazette*; but it was declared by Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, to be "purely imaginary." The most important article was that of giving Herat and the Seistan district of Western Afghanistan to Persia. We now hear from Teheran that Persia has declined to annex Herat, at least without the consent of Russia, which would, in any case, have the Caspian provinces of the Shah quite at her mercy, and which can certainly rely upon the goodwill of Persia in her efforts to subdue the Tekke Turkomans along the river Attrek, if not to the conquest of Merv. The Persian frontier of Khorassan, between the south-eastern shore of the Caspian and Herat, has suffered dreadfully, for many years past, from the Turkoman raids, by which many villages have been plundered and destroyed, and thousands of Persian families have been kidnapped and carried off into slavery. It is for the benefit of Persia that these marauding savages, with their winter head-quarters at Merv, are to be chastened and reduced to submission. The Shah has no military force sufficient for this work, and his subjects, a feeble and cowardly race, are quite unable to protect their own homes. The Afghan rulers of Herat are equally incapable of doing so, and this is the true reason for their apparent willingness to acquiesce in the continued attempts of Russia to conquer the remainder of Turkestan. It is expected that a final effort to achieve this result will be made as soon as the spring season fairly opens, and that Merv will be approached simultaneously by two Russian forces, one from the eastern shore of the Caspian, the other from Bokhara crossing the Oxus. To anticipate the Russian occupation of Merv, it is probably desired, in the policy of the British Indian Government, that Herat should at once be placed in the hands of some dependent or ally of its own; but there is little chance of Persia being emboldened to play such a part, at the risk of exposing herself to a future Russian attack. There is a rumour that Abdurrahman, the exiled Afghan Prince in Turkestan, is leading his force to seize Herat.

With regard, however, to the other articles of the alleged British Indian programme of policy, they seem by no means unlikely, so far as concerns the disposal of Cabul and Candahar, which would form two separate Afghan principalities, dependent, like Cashmere, on a British protectorate, and garrisoned by a limited native force under direct British supervision. The Indian Government would retain, as by the Treaty of Gundamuk last year, the annexed Khyber, Khoorum, and Khost territories, with Jellalabad, and the Peshin valley towards Candahar. It is not said what would become of Balkh and other provinces north of the Hindoo Koosh.

Military operations seem likely to be resumed in the direction of Ghuzni as soon as the weather permits. We are informed that Mustafi Habeeboola, the English Envoy to Ghuzni, has been unsuccessful in his negotiations with Mahomed Jan. The latter is reported as having only six regiments, but is anxious, jointly with Mir Batcha's force of five thousand men from Kohistan, to resume hostilities. It is believed that General Stewart will march to Ghuzni from Candahar, and thence to Kushi and Shutargardan into the Khoorum, where during the summer the greater portion of his force will remain. General Roberts is to detach a force from Cabul to occupy Bamian.

We present two Illustrations, one of which shows the interior of the Shor Bazaar in the city of Cabul after it was sacked or "looted" by the plundering Afghan soldiery or wild Ghilzai hillmen, on Dec. 14, when General Sir F. Roberts had been compelled to abandon the city and to withdraw the British troops into the Sherpore cantonment. There are several large bazaars in Cabul; the principal one is called the Bazaar Durwaza Lahore, from the street connecting it with the Lahore Gate. The western end of this is called the Cha-Chouk, from its four covered arcades. The construction of this bazaar is attributed to Ali, Mirdan Khan, of the time of Shah Jehan, and to whom are attributed nearly all the architectural buildings of Afghanistan. This bazaar is embellished with pictures, wells and fountains, where those who are thirsty may drink. The Shor Bazaar is situated nearer to the Bala Hissar, and is of considerable size and importance. In these bazaars may be got all the kinds of fruit for which Afghanistan is noted—melons, grapes, cherries, apples, mulberries, and others. Dried fruits are also plentiful. Wine is still made and also imbibed, in spite of the prohibition of the Koran. Cabul and its bazaars are noted for their cookery. The population of Cabul is composed of Afghans, Kuzzilbashes, Tajiks, Hindoos, Armenians, and a few Jews. The Hindoos are not large in number; they are mostly money-lenders. The Armenians and the Mohammedans seem to agree very well, but the Hindoos are subject to much persecution. Many of them were stripped and shamefully ill-used during the ten or twelve days before the reoccupation of the city by General Roberts. Our Illustration of the Shor Bazaar is from a Sketch by Colonel A. G. F. Hogg, of the Bombay Staff; another represents the Malik or Chief of Bhutkak, Timour Kooli Khan, at the gate of General Roberts's head-quarters in Sherpore cantonment, in the act of presenting letters to the officer who meets him there. This Chief of Bhutkak is in possession of a letter given to him by General Pollock in 1842, of which he is very proud.

The Parliamentary holidays will begin, it is expected, about the 25th inst., and the Budget will be brought forward on the night of Monday, April 5.

The lady who styled herself "Countess of Derwentwater," and laid claim to the estates which formerly belonged to the Derwentwater family, died on Thursday.

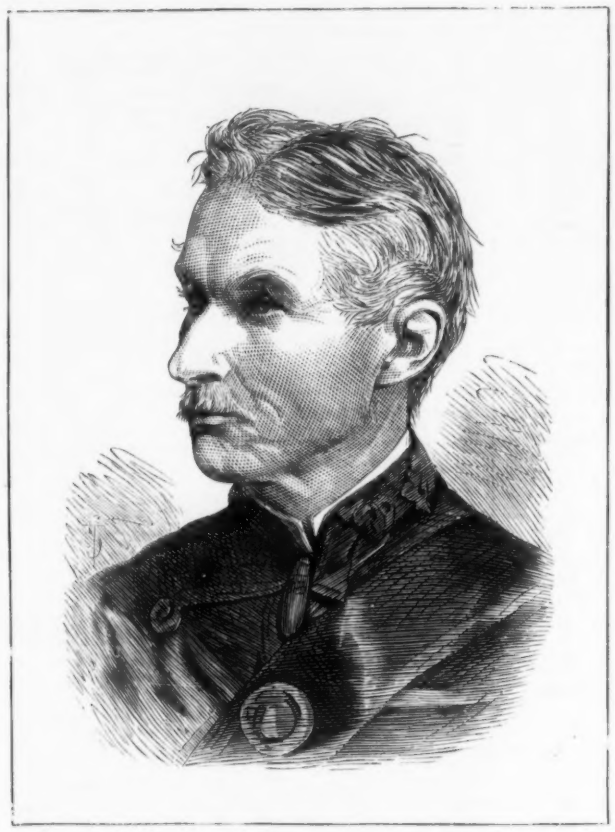
The proposal to open the Nottingham Castle Museum on Sunday was discussed in the Nottingham Town Council on Monday, and defeated by a majority of eight votes. Last year a similar motion was defeated by a majority of three votes.

THE STATE OF IRELAND: GOING TO BUSINESS, A SKETCH AT WESTPORT, MAYO.—SEE PAGE 227.

THE AFGHAN WAR: THE SHOR BAZAAR, CABUL, LOOTED BY THE ENEMY ON DEC. 14.—SEE PAGE 227.

THE LATE GENERAL TYTLER, V.C., C.B.

The death of Brigadier-General John Adam Tytler, from disease contracted by the exposure and hardships of two successive winter campaigns on the Afghan frontier, is not less honourable than if he had been killed on the battle-field. It has deprived the Queen's army in India of one of the best officers in the service, but one whose performances, though fully attested by those who had any share in the military operations which called him into action, were not sufficiently made known to the public in England. He was a Scotchman, son of Dr. John Tytler, of the Indian Medical Service; he was a relative of Lord Gillies, and cousin to Sir Alexander Burnes, the Envoy, who was killed at Cabul in 1841, like Sir P. Cavagnari last year. Tytler entered the Indian Army in 1844, in the 66th Bengal Native Infantry, and served with the force under Sir Colin Campbell against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-2, and in the Boori Pass in 1853, receiving for these actions his first medal, with one clasp. The Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-9 provided him ample employment, taking a prominent part in many of the engagements, including the defence of the Kumaon Hills and Rohilcund against the rebels, and the action of Choopoorah, fought on Feb. 10, 1858. In the last-named action Lieutenant Tytler, on the attacking parties approaching the enemy's position under a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, dashed on horseback ahead of all and alone up to the enemy's guns, where he remained engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter until they were carried by the British. He was shot through the left arm, received a spear wound in the chest, and had a ball through the right sleeve of his coat. It was for this intrepidity in action that he received the Victoria Cross. He also served in the Oude campaign of 1858-9, including the actions of Pusgaon and Russoolpore, the attack and capture of Fort Mittowlee, and the action of Biswah, receiving a second medal. It was Captain Tytler, V.C., who raised the 4th Regiment of Goorkhas, and trained and disciplined them into one of the smartest and best-shooting regiments in our Indian Army. He made them build their own barracks, the wood, lime, and stone being carried by the Goorkhas from the forest and the quarries, while skilled labour was used only for the woodwork. Never did men work more with a will than when under the orders of "Tytler Sahib." Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, has given several sketches of the 4th Goorkhas in the late Cabul campaign, showing that in dash and coolness they are not second to any regiment engaged in the war, not even to their comrades the Highlanders. This regiment was commanded by Captain Tytler in the Umbeyla expedition of 1863 with very great credit, and was prominently noticed in despatches. Four years later, in the Hazara expedition, under Sir Alfred Wilde, we find him again leading the same gallant regiment, and once more his name was honourably mentioned in orders. In 1872 he served through the Looshai expedition, and for his services there was made a Companion of the Bath. On the outbreak of the Afghan war it was inevitable that Colonel Tytler's services would secure for him a brigade command. His great experience in hill warfare proved of high value to the Government he served. After the fall of Ali Musjid, at which he commanded one of the flanking brigades, he was intrusted with the onerous task of maintaining communications between Sir Samuel Brown's force and Peshawur. He acted here with rare skill and sagacity. He twice led his brigade into the Afreedi hills in order to chastise some of that turbulent clan who were harassing convoys in the neighbourhood of the Khyber. Later on, he defeated the Shinwarris in a sharp engagement. After the Treaty of Gundamuk General Tytler was placed in command of the troops between Lundi Kotul and the old frontier; but ill-health compelled him to resign his brigade before the outbreak of last September. Immediately on learning of the massacre of the Embassy, though still suffering from the effects of the previous campaign, the gallant General placed his sword at the disposal of the Viceroy. The Commander-in-Chief nominated General Tytler to the command of the troops destined to act against the hostile Zwaimookhts. These operations were conducted with consummate skill and complete success. A long record of hard service has now been closed. General Tytler will be mourned not merely by the few who knew and loved him well, but by the many who admired his daring gallantry, his earnest perseverance, and the patience with which he bore what most men would have deemed official neglect. For though he earned the warmest praises of all the Generals under whom he served, he never received brevet promotion for his distinguished services in the field. Even his brilliant conduct in the late Afghan war was unrewarded by rank or professional advancement.



THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. A. TYTLER, V.C., C.B.

A new steamer, named the Trojan, built on the Clyde for the Union Steam-Ship Company's Cape mail service, was successfully launched yesterday week at Glasgow. The Trojan is the largest vessel that has yet been placed upon the Cape of Good Hope service.

THE AFGHAN WAR: A SKETCH IN GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS'S HEAD-QUARTERS, SHERPORE CANTONMENTS.—SEE PAGE 227.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

WORK OF MUSCLE.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., in his seventh lecture, given on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., after some remarks on the number of stimuli per second which may produce tetanus or muscular contraction, and to which there appears to be no limit, added that in this respect there is great variation in different muscles and in different animals. The work done by contracting muscles and the way it is measured was then explained and illustrated—viz., by multiplying the terms of the weight by the height to which it may be raised by the contraction. Thus, if a weight of ten grammes be raised ten millimetres, the expression of the work done will be 100 gramme-millimetres; and the work done when 100 grammes are raised one millimetre is equal to that done when one gramme is raised 100 millimetres; and it was shown how the absolute force of a muscular contraction can be determined by the weight which can just not be raised. It was stated that by the calf-muscle of a frog about 400 grammes may be raised by a twitch, and about 1000 by tetanus; and by a man from five to ten kilometres per square centimetre. Weber's mode of determination having been explained, it was stated that while many insects can raise sixty or seventy times their own weight a horse can raise only two thirds. It was said that this force is diminished by extensibility, and that the muscle works best where the load diminishes as the contraction proceeds, the action of the human biceps muscle at the elbow being given as an example. The height to which a muscle can raise a weight was described as the difference between its length when at rest and its length in contraction when extended by the weight. Extensibility, it was said, increases with contraction. The heavier the weight the longer time the muscle takes to begin to raise it, so that the latent period may be considerably prolonged. These results were shown in curves, obtained according to the method of Pouillet and Helmholtz. In the latter part of the lecture Professor Schäfer considered the effect of the work done by muscle exhaustion of the nervous system and of the body in general, which has been shown, by Haughton and others, to be proportional to the rate of the work done. The power of a muscle, it was said, depends upon the number and length of the fibres of which it is composed, and its activity is accompanied by dilatation of the blood-vessels.

INVESTIGATIONS AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., in the fifth lecture on Recent Chemical Progress, given on Thursday, Feb. 26, resumed his experimental illustrations of the spectra of metallic vapours subjected to high temperatures, with remarks on the analogy of their phenomena with those of the solar spectrum, and referred to the important researches of De La Rue, Huggins, and others in solar physics, who have, by careful photography, obtained evidence that the changes in the bands and reversal lines of the solar spectrum are occasioned by typhoons and other disturbances in the atmosphere of the sun. Amongst his remarkable experiments, the Professor compared the radiating power of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe (temperature 3000 deg. centigrade) with that of Siemens's electric lamp (6000 deg.), and stated that the temperature of the sun must be considerably higher. He then commented on some of the recent researches relating to absorption spectra, which comprise systems of dark lines produced by the interposition of liquids or vapours between the source of the light and the spectrum produced, and referred to the discoveries of Brewster and Miller, and especially to Fox Talbot's suggestive theory, put forth in 1835 and now confirmed, that these lines are due to motions of the ultimate particles of the heated luminous body; their vibrations being accordant or discordant with those of the waves of light. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to a series of elaborate experiments illustrating the effect of high temperatures upon the phenomena termed fluorescence and phosphorescence. Fluorescent bodies were shown to have the power of absorbing rays of one colour, and transmitting, by a kind of reflection, those of another colour; and in their spectra, beyond the violet end, colours previously invisible appear. This property of "elective absorption" is possessed by solutions of chlorophyll (the green colouring matter of plants), sulphate of quinine, and uranium salts, and infusions of several vegetable alkaloids. Specimens of various phosphorescent bodies were also shown, and their power of absorbing and emitting light commented on; and the lecture closed with an exhibition of an instantaneous mode of making observations of the phenomena by means of the electric arc.

SEQUEL TO THE THUNDERER GUN EXPLOSION.

Mr. Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on Feb. 27, began by reminding his audience of the explosion of one of the 38-ton guns of the Thunderer during practice in the Sea of Marmora on Jan. 2, 1879, and that the committee which sat at Malta to investigate—of which he was assessor—had reported that in their opinion the cause of the disaster was double-loading; which decision he had given reasons for affirming in his discourse before the members on June 13 last. Referring to large diagrams and models, he stated that the bore of the gun was 12 inches, and the length of the tube was 198 inches. The gun was formed of an internal steel tube, surrounded by four wrought-iron coils; and pebble powder was used. The gun was loaded by hydraulic apparatus, and fired by electricity. Among the causes assigned for the explosion was the possibility of there being an air-space between the cartridge and the shot, and that the wad had become canted in front of the projectile. Having shown that neither of these things could have happened, and if they had could not have been injurious, Mr. Bramwell recapitulated the facts connected with the loading and firing the gun, and then expressed his great satisfaction that the Government, in compliance with the express desire of the committee, had devoted the fellow-gun to trial by all the assigned causes, and finally to that of double-loading. These trials began on Dec. 9 last at Woolwich. The gun resisted successfully all the tests to which it was subjected, but was shattered to pieces by a double charge on Feb. 3. Of these trials, and the modes of operating, Mr. Bramwell gave many interesting details, and exhibited portions of the fractured gun. After some remarks on the explosion of gunpowder under certain circumstances, and referring to some of the analogous phenomena of the expansion of gases and steam, he said that it did not seem improbable that detonation on the gun had been produced through the powder being compressed by double-loading to its fullest specific gravity, and being consequently heated up to the point of explosion, and by simultaneous ignition of every portion of its bulk. Professor Abel then exhibited the effect of the rapid abstraction of heat upon the burning of explosives. Some pebble-powder and gun-cotton cooled to the freezing-point burnt slowly; other pieces at the ordinary temperature burnt faster; but others, previously warmed, burnt with great rapidity. Powder was also shown to burn slowly in a vacuum, through the cooling effect; when air was admitted, it exploded. In conclusion, Mr. Bramwell expressed his hope that the public and the Navy were now convinced that these valuable guns are perfectly safe when properly used. Double-loading certainly would not occur with breech-loading guns; but other contingencies would have to be considered.

DRYDEN'S PREDECESSORS AND CONTEMPORARIES.

Mr. George Saintsbury, who gave the first of a course of four lectures on Dryden and his Period on Saturday last, Feb. 28, in his opening remarks said that the time of which he would treat would be the last thirty or forty years of the seventeenth century, from the Restoration to the death of William III., when our political constitution was formed and our literature entered upon its modern stage. In this period Dryden was the most prominent figure, being fully appreciated by his contemporaries, and, in the eighteenth century, was preferred to Shakspeare. The circumstances of the time opened up new fields of literary labour, and more complicated language was required for an infinity of undreamt of purposes. In the hands of men such as Bacon, Milton, and Jeremy Taylor the demand was supplied. But in prose Swift far excelled Milton, Carlyle was required to make Cromwell's speeches intelligible, and it was long before perspicuous writing prevailed. As specimens of a ponderous and involved style, Mr. Saintsbury read extracts from Clarendon and Waller, without disparaging them, saying that they and their contemporaries worked as Dryden did. They had not the language which he especially helped to bring into existence. Mr. Saintsbury then gave a brief account of some of the writers of the earlier school who overlap Dryden's first years, and of his own contemporaries, previously alluding to Milton, Marvell, Herrick, Taylor, and others, as really belonging to the preceding age. He specially commented on Samuel Butler, whose "Hudibras" has been recently termed "pedantic buffoonery," who was really the first great representative of sarcasm in English literature, and who, perhaps, is still the greatest. Four poets were then characterised, Davenant and Waller, Denham and Cowley, popular only in their own day, but who aided the formation of English verse. Of the crowd of writers during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., none except Dryden has retained enduring popularity; and few are known except to students. Of these Mr. Saintsbury briefly noticed Etherege and Wycherley, Mulgrave and Roscommon, Crowne and Shadwell, Otway and Lee, Dorset and Rochester, Oldham and Aphra Behn, who, while labouring under just reproach in the point of good morals and manners, were all more or less remarkable literary figures, and all, without exception, contributed powerfully to the movement which characterises the period. After commenting on the peculiarities of these writers, with occasional extracts, Mr. Saintsbury specially noticed the great and unconscious influence of the fluent and graceful style of Aphra Behn, doubtless formed upon French models, whose novels were universally read. The works of these writers were compared to a beacon set on a hill, to show to what the total disregard of decency can bring the whole literature of a nation.

Dr. C. William Siemens will give a discourse on the Dynamo-Electric Current, and some of its Applications, on Friday evening next, the 12th inst.

Dr. William Spottiswoode, president of the Royal Society, lectured last Saturday evening on Colour and Shadow at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street.

The lecture-theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was on Monday afternoon crowded to hear the first of nine lectures, by Professor Flower, upon the Comparative Anatomy of Man.

Dr. E. B. Tylor read a paper recently before the Anthropological Institute on the Origin of the Plough and the Wheeled Carriage, showing much research; and Dr. Dally exhibited a fine collection of ethnological objects from British Columbia, the natives of which appear to have some knowledge of working iron and brass, as well as the softer metals.

At the Physical Society last Saturday Mr. R. H. Ridout showed that when a tun-dish is fastened mouth downwards to a tap a light indiarubber ball will be supported as long as the water flows. A jet of water was spread into a fan by means of a musical sound, and a thin stream of coloured liquid flowing through a vessel of water took the most beautiful forms on speaking or singing to it. But the most striking result was to see a bubble of air "sink like a stone" to the bottom of a glass tube filled with water, and remain there as long as the whole was made to vibrate.

Dr. Richardson gave a lecture on Monday to a large audience at the London Institution on Health and Dress. The object of the lecture was to show what reforms were most required in order that dress might minister to health.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place last Monday, when a paper upon the tendency of Recent Science and Research was read by Professor Stokes, F.R.S., of Cambridge.

Mr. Frederick Wedmore lectured on Thursday week at the London Institution upon living English painters.

A lecture on Home Life in Japan was given by Mr. C. Pfoundes on Thursday week in the hall of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, under the presidency of Dr. B. W. Richardson. The meeting was convened by the Nipon (Japan) Institute, and was numerously attended.

The Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, member for Kildare, has been appointed a Commissioner on the Board of National Education in Ireland.

A telegram from Teheran states that the idea of a Persian occupation of Afghan Seistan and Herat has been given up, owing to the political difficulties it would be likely to occasion.

The Government of Natal has agreed to pay £3000 as an annual subsidy to the Union Company for the conveyance of a weekly mail to England. This will confirm the arrangement gratuitously carried out by the company in the past year.

A new Slave Convention has been entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and the German Empire, whereby co-operation between the ships of the two Powers in the suppression of slave traffic is assured.

Mr. Walter Skirrow, barrister-at-law, who was deputed to attend by the Charity Commissioners, has completed an inquiry, which lasted five days, into the various charities existing in Oxford.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the oldest member of the Orange-Nassau family, attained his eighty-third birthday last Sunday. His Royal Highness is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Holland. He is Grand Master of the Dutch Freemasons.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes Dr. Russell's reply to the report sent home by Sir Garnet Wolseley in answer to Dr. Russell's allegations concerning the conduct of British troops in South Africa. The letter, which fills three and a half columns of the paper, reiterates the charges originally made by Dr. Russell, and says that the documents which Sir Garnet Wolseley has sent to the War Office as the result of the full official inquiry which was ordered are "defective and delusive."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A new branch of the Metropolitan District Railway to Walham-green, Parson's-green, Fulham, and Putney was opened on Monday morning.

Mr. William Conyngham Greene, of the Foreign Office, is appointed an Acting Third Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service while employed abroad.

On Tuesday evening the last of the series of lectures on the Rise of Evangelical Nonconformity, by Mr. R. W. Dale, was given at the Union Chapel, Islington.

The Lords' Committee appointed to consider the scheme for supplying London with sea water have come to the conclusion that it was not desirable to proceed with the bill.

The Lord Mayor has signified his intention to be present at the festival dinner to be held at Willis's Rooms on March 11, in aid of the funds of University College Hospital.

The seventeenth annual Exhibition of Canaries and British and Foreign Cage Birds has been held this week at the Crystal Palace. The collection was large and rare in quality.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Medical Act (1858) Amendment (No. 3) Bill met on Monday, and chose Lord George Hamilton as chairman. They will meet again next Monday to hear evidence.

A resolution has been unanimously passed by the Middlesex magistrates declaring that the Court disapproves of exhibitions dangerous to life or limb being given at places of public entertainments licensed by the justices.

The anniversary dinner of the friends of the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, took place on Tuesday at the Albion Tavern; and subscriptions were announced amounting to £3215, including £105 from gentlemen who when boys were inmates of the asylum.

Vice-Chancellor Malins yesterday week dealt with a petition of the Imprisoned Debtors' Discharge Society to enable them to make donations to certain specified charities out of the surplus income of the association, amounting to £2866. His Lordship sanctioned the distribution of the money in the manner prayed.

The Press Association says that the Pope has created Mr. J. G. MacCarthy, M.P., a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition of his services during a period of twenty-five years as president of the Cork Young Men's Society and of his Parliamentary exertions in the cause of intermediate and University education.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund was held on Thursday week at the Mansion House, at which it was reported that the gross total amounted to about £16,000. It was resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to consider and report upon the best mode of appropriating the money collected.

The 165th annual festival of the Royal Society of Ancient Britons was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Powis occupied the chair. A number of ladies graced the after-dinner proceedings. Subscriptions to the amount of £700 were announced during the evening, this sum being inclusive of the annual donation of 100 guineas from her Majesty and 50 guineas annually from the Earl of Powis.

Two little boys named Ryan were charged on remand at at Bow-street last Saturday with being found wandering and homeless. When they were first charged the younger boy, on being asked by the magistrate what religion he belonged to, replied, "The Strand, Sir." It was now stated that their parents were Roman Catholics, and the boys were ordered to be sent to St. John's Roman Catholic Industrial School at Walthamstow.

The fifth annual report of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, recently issued, congratulates the subscribers upon the continued success of the movement. Larger donations and annual subscriptions are, however, required to extend its usefulness. There are now twenty-four shelters in the metropolis, each costing from £140 to £170, but being self-supporting from the date of being placed in position. No complaint as to misconduct at any of the shelters has been made by the police.

There was a large and influential attendance at the sixteenth annual inaugural meeting of the United Law Students' Society recently held—Mr. Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P., presiding. The annual report of the committee was of a most satisfactory character. After the presentation of the James prize (a gold medal given by Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.), to Mr. W. C. Owen, secretary, the successful contributor of the essay, speeches were delivered by Mr. Montague Cookson, Q.C., Mr. Willis, Q.C., Mr. T. W. Snagge, and others.

A distressing scene was witnessed at a fire which broke out early on Sunday morning at a house in Lever-street, St. Luke's, occupied by several families. The flames spread very rapidly, and cut off escape by the staircase. The occupants of the first floor rooms, in the absence of a fire-escape, threw their children into the arms of people below, and then jumped out themselves, sustaining only trifling injuries. A man and a youth who jumped from a window were seriously hurt, and were taken to the hospital. When the fire-escape arrived it was reported that an infant was still in the house. A member of the fire brigade immediately ascended to the second floor windows, and, making his way through the smoke and wreckage, discovered the child upon the bed. It was taken to the hospital, and is reported to be living.

The eighth annual meeting of the Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers, and Clerks, was held yesterday week at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who observed that this was precisely one of those forms of self-help in which he had great faith. The principle of this association was the combination of young men, who, by paying a small monthly or quarterly amount, secured for themselves fair and honourable support, if they needed it, until they found other remunerative occupation. The report stated that since the formation of the society, in 1871, the sum of £8500 had been paid in claims and medical fees. The balance-sheet showed a further increase in the investments during the year of £600—making a total of £2800 invested in Consols.

At a meeting of the governors of the Brompton Consumption Hospital, on Thursday week, the committee reported that the progress of the work of erecting the new extension building had been very satisfactory, although retarded somewhat by the severity of the weather. The committee hoped that the approach of the building towards completion would remind the public of the urgent need which existed for a large accession of funds. The report having been adopted, certain alterations in the standing rules were made, and the Hon. Mrs. Whyte-Melville was elected a governor of the hospital, in recognition of the generous support afforded to it by the late Major Whyte-Melville. One of the most brilliant of the popular weekly entertainments to the inmates of this institution was given last week by Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, assisted by Miss Carlotta Elliot, Miss Helen D'Alton, Mr. Faulkner Leigh, and Mr. George Olmi, and afforded a rare musical treat.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS:
Tales from "Blackwood." No. 23.

CHAPMAN AND HALL:
Farming for Pleasure and Profit. By Arthur Roland. Edited by William H. Ablett.
Fourth Section: Stock-Keeping and Cattle-Rearing.
Fifth Section: Drainage of Land, Irrigation, and Manures.
Sixth Section: Root-Growing and the Cultivation of Hops.

CHATTO AND WINDUS:
Jezebel's Daughter. By Wilkie Collins. 3 vols.

DEAN AND SON:
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Titles of Courtesy for 1880. Edited by Robert N. Mair.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN:
Folded Wings, and other Poems. By Edith Skelton.

RICHARDSON AND BEST:
History of the Zulu War. By A. Wilmot.

RIVINGTONS:
The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play. By the Rev. Malcolm MacColl.

SAMPSON LOW:
Five Years in Minnesota. By Maurice Farrar.
The Boy's Froissart. Being Sir John Froissart's Chronicles of Adventure, Battle, and Custom in England, France, Spain, &c. Edited for Boys, with an Introduction by Sidney Lanier. Illustrated by Alfred Kappes.

SMITH AND ELDER:
Mary Browne. By L. E. Wilton. 3 vols.

STRAHAN:
Hugh Heron, Ch. Ch. An Oxford Novel. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.
Johson's Enemies. By Edward Jenkins, M.P. Book IV.

TINSLEY:
Frozen, but Not Dead. By A. B. B. W.
Voices in Solitude. By Roland Georgehill. First Series.
Armenians, Koords, and Turks. By James Creagh, late Captain 1st Royals.

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"John Bull" says:—"The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessaries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell some five millions of pounds annually.

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"Christian World" says:—"'If I am to take cocoa,' said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed;' with this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in Holland-street, Blackfriars."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1822, the duties, which had been prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa,' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious."

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"Church Review" says: "Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast table, still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, sell annually nearly five million pounds."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Sunday Times" says: "Messrs. James Epps and Co. were among the first to popularise it, and their 'homœopathic cocoa' steadily enjoys the reputation it first gained some forty years ago."

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"Weekly Register" says:—"The following interesting letter, addressed to Messrs. James Epps and Co., has come into our hands:—'Gentlemen,—Five years and a half ago I bought in Cape Town a case of your cocoa, and started with my family for this country. During five months' travelling we experienced scorching heat, biting cold, floods of rains, and frightful droughts; in fact, we passed through all possible atmospheric changes. Almost daily we used for breakfast your cocoa, and since our settlement here we did the same from time to time, until a few days ago we finished the last of the 420 packets contained in the case. I have now much pleasure in stating to your satisfaction that we have not only found your cocoa most grateful and comforting for old and young, but also that the last packet was just as good and sound as the first, and after so many years' keeping, whilst the products of other makers showed extreme decay after a few months only. In making this statement I solely have in view to render full justice to those who deserve it, now that so many adulterations of food are sent out to the Colonies by unprincipled firms. You are at full liberty to make use of the above statement, requesting only not to publish my name.—Estate Boschdal, near Rustenburg, Transvaal.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Bell's Life" says:—"This is in great measure due to Mr. James Epps, the homœopathic chemist and founder of the firm bearing his name, who introduced upwards of half a century ago a finely prepared form of Cocoa in lieu of the rough and coarse compounds then before the public."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Mining World" says:—"The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet is, in point of philanthropy, noble work. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the end must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and nutritious diet must be had at any price. Both food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of Cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables of even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Grocers' Journal," in a leading article regretting that grocers' assistants do not sufficiently seek to sell only the best paying goods, says:—"A lady enters a shop and says (to whomsoever may be behind the counter), 'I want some cocoa, if you please.' The usual reply is 'Yes, ma'am, will you have Epps's?' It is the best we keep. The customer naturally says 'Yes.' Then she asks for mustard. The same eagerness is manifested to sell the thing most convenient (but not the best paying)."

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"Builders' Reporter" says:—"We have seen the process employed by Messrs. James Epps and Co. in the manufacture of their cocoa, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is far superior to anything else in the market, and that it is perfectly pure. Indeed, the demand for it has increased to such an extent that, capacious as are the premises of the firm in the Euston-road, they are by no means large enough to produce the quantity required. The consequence has been that Messrs. Epps and Co. have erected, upon the site formerly occupied by the Falcon Glass Works, in Holland-street, Blackfriars, close to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Station, one of the finest and most striking pile of buildings in the metropolis, and where the whole process of cocoa manufacture will in future be carried on."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Funny Folks" inserts what it calls the Cheese-latest Atrocity—Why can there never be as much cocoa in France as in England? Because there is Less-Epps there. (The perpetrator of the above outrage has been driven to Suez-side.)

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Joint Stock Companies' Journal" says:—"It is said of Cardinal Richelieu that, suffering from marasmus, or a general wasting away of the body, he cured himself by drinking chocolate. There are, however, many instances of health recovered through the use of chocolate, or rather cocoa, as a beverage. It is an admitted fact that those who indulge in excesses find their vigour restored by using cocoa; and animals, such as pigs, goats, and horses, which are fed even on the spoiled berries grow fat and healthy. These facts are not strange when cocoa is admitted by the medical faculty to be excellent in all diseases of general weakness, macies, low spirits, and in hypochondriacal complaints and nervous diseases. Cocoa is an economical drink, both in price and in amount of nutrition; and its use should be extended among artisans, labourers, and the poor generally. The rich use cocoa extensively, and fully appreciate it; and the strangest thing is that the poor do not generally follow their example. The most celebrated and successful chemist who has turned his attention to the preparation of cocoa is Mr. James Epps, of London. Having the most perfect machinery and premises for the preparation of the various forms of cocoa, wholesale, this manufacturer is enabled to lead the markets of the world as regards both prices and quality."

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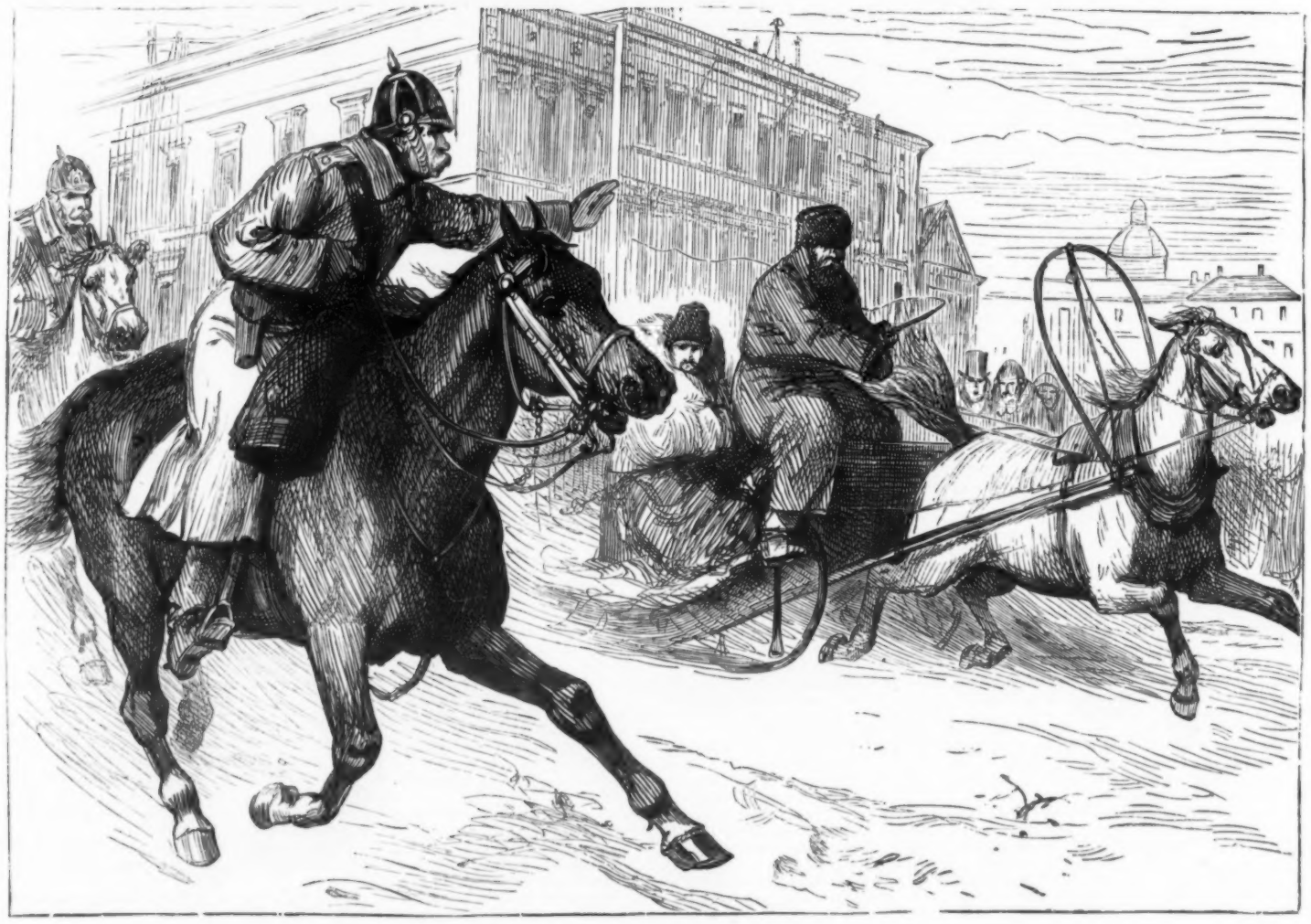
SKETCHES OF THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

SEE PAGE 234.

PRISONERS AT A RAILWAY STATION.



POLICE ESPIONAGE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

Tuesday last, March 2, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Alexander II. It was looked forward to by all Europe with some anxiety, since the atrocious attempt of the Nihilist conspirators, a fortnight before, to murder the Emperor and his family by the explosion of dynamite beneath the dining-saloon in the Winter Palace. We are very glad to say that no further criminal attempt of that kind has been made, and that the important political anniversary has been celebrated, quietly and modestly, with perfect calmness and composure, to the apparent satisfaction of loyal citizens at St. Petersburg. Rumours of the intended abdication of the Emperor Alexander had been freely current, but there is no present sign of their verification. On the other hand, previous to the expected announcement of some administrative acts of grace and bounty, upon the occasion of this twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, the Emperor has found it necessary to provide an extraordinary agency, with absolutely unlimited dictatorial powers, for the repression of the existing conspiracy, which is hostile not only to his own Government, but to all social order. That secret association of desperate sectaries, which bears the name of Nihilists, is avowedly bent on the destruction, by insidious violence, of every institution and form of civil government, public and private property, religion, marriage, and family life. It is not a republican, or even Communist, but an utterly ferocious and vicious anarchical faction, with which the Russian Empire has just now to contend, and which extends its machinations also to Germany and other Continental States. These remarks are such as we feel it but right to make in connection with our Illustrations, presented in this week's paper, of the proceedings of Russian police in the pursuit and arrest of suspected Nihilists, at St. Petersburg and elsewhere. The number of persons already subjected to imprisonment or to sentence of exile has been greatly exaggerated by reports which have found their way into the English press. But it is greatly to be deplored that the condition of Russian society, through the mutual distrust and alienation of different classes, nobles, officials, and common people, should have induced a suspension of civil and legal guarantees for the liberty of the subject. We can only hope that this lamentable state of affairs will soon be removed, and that some progress will be made, after passing through this grave crisis, in the direction of reforms and liberal modes of government.

The Emperor's decree, or "Ukase," dated Feb. 24, and published on Thursday, the 26th, runs to this effect—that, "firmly decided to put an end to the repeated attempts of audacious malefactors to disturb the State and social order in Russia, we hereby decree that a Supreme Executive Commission shall be established at St. Petersburg for the preservation of State order and social tranquillity." The Chief of this Commission is General Loris Melikoff, an Armenian, who performed great services in the late Turkish War, and who has since gained further reputation by his efforts to suppress the plague in the Siberian frontier districts, and by his rule of the province of Charkov, in South Russia. He and his colleagues are to have supreme authority in St. Petersburg and the suburbs, and criminal jurisdiction over all State offences throughout the Empire. The Chief Commissioner is "to promulgate all orders, and adopt all measures which he shall consider necessary for the preservation of State order and social tranquillity at St. Petersburg and other parts of the Empire, and it shall rest with him to define and exact the penalties to be inflicted for noncompliance with and nonexecution of such orders and measures." No order of Count Loris Melikoff's is to be disputed by any one, or to be abrogated without a special Imperial decree. The ordinary civil and military government of the capital city is abolished.

The official gazette of St. Petersburg last Tuesday contained an Imperial Ukase reciting that on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign the Emperor has granted to loyal subjects certain indemnities, remission of arrears of taxes, dues, and fines—in some cases remitting half, in other cases all. There are a few promotions and decorations given to official persons, but no measures of reform are announced.

The anniversary celebration on Tuesday was of a formal character, but was made a sort of popular festival. On the day before, there was a solemn religious service to commemorate the death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 1, 1855. At ten o'clock in the morning vast crowds assembled before the Winter Palace. A great number of troops were massed in the centre quadrangle of the palace and its immediate vicinity. The bands of the regiments of the Guards played the Russian National Anthem, and batteries posted along the north bank of the Neva fired a salute of 101 guns in honour of the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. His Majesty appeared on the western balcony of the palace, above the Soltykoff gate, beneath a grand canopy of green silk; and remained there twenty minutes saluting the multitude in acknowledgment of their acclamations. He was attired in the usual grey overcoat of a Russian officer and plumed helmet. On the right was the Czarewitch, in full Preobrajensky uniform, bareheaded. On the left was the Czarevna; and the other members of the Imperial family in the rear of the balcony. The National Hymn was played by the assembled regimental bands, and sung amidst the hurrahs of the soldiers and of the assembled crowds, the Emperor responding by a military salute.

The official reception or grand sortie, as it is styled, took place at noon. A few minutes afterwards the Emperor proceeded from his private apartments, conducting the Czarevna towards the palace church. Hitherto he has generally been followed by the Minister of Court, Count Adlerberg, and the military officers on duty. This day he was followed by General Loris Melikoff only, thus strikingly personifying the present official relations. Next came the Czarewitch leading the Grand Duchess Vladimir, the Grand Duke Constantine leading the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Edinburgh conducting the Grand Duchess Michel. The Emperor and all the Grand Dukes wore the uniform of the Preobrajensky regiment. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the uniform of the Duchess of Edinburgh's regiment of Lancers. The troops on duty comprised detachments of the Chevalier Guards, the Horse Guards, and the Paulovsky. It is said that a more crowded reception was never held. Besides the Diplomatic Corps, and all the persons having the entrée at Court, deputations attended from various provincial towns and from the four regiments of which the Emperor is Colonel. These deputations comprise the colonel, adjutant, sergeant-major, and some soldiers. All saluted the Emperor as he passed between the crowded ranks towards the church, his Majesty responding to the salutations, and on returning after the service, when he spoke with General Werder and Herr von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, the seniors of the Diplomatic Corps. On the way to the church, and during the day, guns were fired at intervals. In the streets there was the usual display of decorations, and bands were playing the National Hymn. At night, the Morskaia and other streets were brilliantly illuminated. The Imperial family, without the Emperor, who remained at the palace, went to the Great Theatre. The National Hymn was sung, and twice encored. The second and third acts of the Russian national opera, "Life for the Czar," and an epilogue, were given for the first time in Italian. At a later hour the Imperial party passed to the Mariensky Theatre, or Russian opera, where the whole of the national opera, "Life for the Czar" was played. The National Hymn was sung three times. All passed off well. The Emperor drove during the day through the city, and was received with acclamations.

The Emperor William of Germany has written to the Emperor of Russia congratulating his Majesty upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. The letter says:—"I earnestly pray God, who has so wonderfully preserved your Majesty this year, and especially during the last few days, to continue unto you His Almighty protection and long preserve your Majesty to your people and enable you to accomplish the beneficent mission which Providence has placed in your hands."

Our Illustrations, from Sketches by one of our Special Artists lately in Russia, represent scenes that occurred some time before the recent attempt to blow up the Emperor's apartments in the Winter Palace; but the police have been very active in making arrests, both at St. Petersburg and in other towns and districts, since the affair of last November at Moscow, when a mine was exploded beneath the railway by which his Majesty was to have travelled in entering that city. The *Daily News*' correspondent, however, in a letter published this week, comments severely upon the enormous exaggerations and misstatements of Vienna and Berlin newspapers concerning the multitude of persons, set down at 12,000 by one of those journals, who were said to have been arrested and transported to Siberia. We are now very positively assured by this correspondent "that there is no foundation for the circumstantial statement in the Berlin paper of the arrest on the 18th of two generals, seven staff officers, and many others, and also many Court officials; or for the Vienna paper's statement of sixty officers and 110 Court officials; or for the statement of the *Pesther Lloyd*, on the authority of a Warsaw letter, respecting the arrest, before the palace explosion, of many persons not Nihilists, proving an extensive political conspiracy on a more substantial basis. This is as baseless as the further statement of the arrest of 1200 persons, easily magnified by a Viennese paper into 5000. It is impossible that any notable person, or any considerable number of persons, could be arrested without its being known amongst friends and acquaintances. After diligent inquiry, I cannot hear of a single officer since the notorious Doubroven, nor any Court officials, nor of as many as twelve other persons arrested since the last explosion. After the attempts on Drentein and the Emperor last year some hundreds were arrested on the following nights. Among these, who were presently released, and others whose houses then or subsequently the police searched, were friends or acquaintances of mine; but neither since the Moscow attempt nor this last explosion has any such practice of wholesale arrests taken place; and all sensational statements as to the notable persons or large numbers arrested are pure inventions, having no better foundation than the casual arrest of two or three persons on the evening of the explosion."

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

An engraving representing a young lady in bed, evidently quite unable to get up, with an aged female, two young gentlemen, and a large dog disposed artistically around her couch, admonishes the otherwise unprepared reader of the *Cornhill* of the shock he is about to receive in the unforeseen demise of Mademoiselle de Mersac, whose discourse and actions throughout the story have been those of a living personage, but who disappears like a puppet at the pulling of a string. The characters in Mr. Black's "White Wings" are not even puppets, but a mere phantasmagoria of shadows thrown upon a screen, this background being, however, a very pretty landscape. It would not be fair to bring the same reproach of unsubstantiality against M. Tourguéneff's vampyre story, which gives itself honestly for what it is, and, moreover, displays the truest genius in its power of awakening terror by mere hints and innuendos, whose vagueness is contrasted with a marvellous realistic power in its descriptive touches of Russian scenery. The general effect is not unlike that of George Eliot's "Lifted Veil." "R. L. S." recounts the history of a Japanese hero, whose name he thinks "should become a household word to the English reader like that of Garibaldi." The consummation is desirable, but improbable, the name being Yoshida-Torajiro. No similar obstacle will militate against it in Japan, where the people will assuredly enshrine it if they have due respect for a man in advance of his age, who was decapitated for promoting the intercourse with foreigners and the political reforms which men are now decapitated for opposing. The picture of the ugly, dirty, awkward enthusiast, captivating and converting his hearers everywhere by the spell of his eloquence and the fascination of his great idea, is singularly graphic and suggestive. "The Philosophy of Drawing-Rooms" exhibits an intense—perhaps too exclusive—a susceptibility to colour as an element of the beautiful; and the lines headed "Love the Betrayer" are eloquent and musical.

Macmillan and *Blackwood* are under the usual mark. There is nothing noticeable in the former except Mrs. Oliphant's novel; a new theory of the death of Edward II., which we wish we could accept, but which seems beset with improbabilities; and an article on Bishop Wilberforce, expressive of sympathy not unseasoned with sarcasm. "Reata" in *Blackwood* is as good as usual; the *pièce de résistance*, however, is Lieutenant Palander's narrative of the discovery of the North-Eastern Passage, interesting, of course, as the record of a great achievement, but as monotonous as Arctic explorations are almost certain to be if as well-conducted and successful as this. The imaginary lucubration of an American statesman on Ireland is a somewhat heavy piece of political satire, much better in design than execution. The notes on the Afghan war would have been interesting, if the special correspondents had not been beforehand with them.

The only lively contributors to *Fraser* are two ladies. "O. K." approves herself an excellent Russian patriot, and makes a point by proving that the hostile author of "Russia Since the War" is not really a Muscovite, though it is an awkward reflection that he is quite as much of one as many millions of the Czar's subjects. Miss Betham-Edwards's account of her visit to Dijon is very pleasant indeed. There is nothing else to notice, except a repetition of Mr. Paley's argument against the antiquity of the Homeric poems on the ground of the late invention of writing, and a very silly review of Mr. Huth's biography of Buckle.

The leading articles in the *Nineteenth Century* are political, and include Mr. Fawcett's anticipations of the next Reform Bill, Mr. Justin M'Carthy's plea for Home Rule, and Mr. Gladstone's review of "O. K.'s" appeal to the English people in vindication of Russia. Mr. Fawcett points out with great force the justice of minority representation, and the inconveniences of equal electoral districts. Mr. M'Carthy talks vaguely, and fails to define the nature of the "local business" to be dealt with by the legislature he would establish in Ireland. Would it have power to levy a duty upon English manufactures, or to tax Protestants for the support of a Catholic University? The proposal may be a very harmless or a very mischievous one, according to the definition of "local business," and the absence of all definition naturally suggests the latter alternative. Mr. Gladstone's paper principally consists of a string of quotations from "O. K's.," which are interesting and significant in many ways, although their interest and significance are almost invariably missed by Mr. Gladstone. It is evident that Russia considers the Austro-German alliance as the heaviest blow she has lately received, and that her efforts will be mainly directed to break it up. The Knight of Kerry puts the case of the Irish landlords very forcibly; Mr. Kegan Paul makes the practical suggestion that the city churches should be opened during the six days that the city is full, and closed on the one day that it is empty; and Mr. James Payn writes amusingly on the subject of "sham admiration in literature," though some of his instances are not to the point.

The strength of the *Fortnightly Review* lies in its literary and æsthetic articles. Constantinople and Afghanistan have lost their power to attract unless in the event of some fresh crisis, or unless treated by writers capable of setting them in a fresher light than seems to be in the power of Messrs. Courtney and Harrison. More interest attaches to Mr. Arnold's views on the question of international copyright. The solution, so far as the United States are concerned, lies, he thinks, in a great diminution of the price of publication in England. Mr. Statham's essay on Beethoven, and Mr. Pater's on "the beginnings of Greek sculpture" are admirable æsthetic studies. Lord Houghton has no original criticism to offer upon Bishop Wilberforce, and his paper is poor in the personal reminiscences in which it might have been expected to be rich.

The maladministration of Turkey is, unfortunately, almost as hackneyed a subject as the late war; but it is one of too pressing urgency for English interests to be neglected, and the able and temperate article upon it in the *Contemporary Review* will attract more readers than the lucubrations of Messrs. Courtney and Harrison. The writer sees no solution except in revolution, and it is hard to refuse assent to his conclusion. The soundness of Mr. Cassels's decision in favour of triennial Parliaments may be questioned, but none can dispute the interest or the lucidity of the historical review of the subject prefixed to his essay. Mr. Lethbridge's history of newspaper press regulation in India is also very clear and able, and his defence of the recent legislation seems satisfactory. There are also an exceedingly elegant, but rather too wordy, narrative poem by Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, some exceedingly wild speculations on the formation of the earth by Dr. Radcliffe, and a paper on "Bureaucracy in Germany," full of valuable but dry statistics, which most readers will skip to arrive at the conclusions. These are substantially that the independence and virtual irremovability of the Prussian Civil Service render it a most high-minded and public-spirited body, while contrary causes generate contrary effects in Austria.

Mr. Schuyler's interesting history of Peter the Great is continued in *Scribner's Monthly*, the most remarkable incident being the terrible revolt of the Strelitz soldiery in Peter's infancy, most graphically described, partly on the authority of the Danish Ambassador in Moscow. The most conspicuous among the other contributions are Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's new novel, "Louisiana," and a severe indictment of the American Government and people for their systematic bad faith towards the Indians.

Melbourne now boasts a second high-class periodical. The *Victorian Review* and the longer established *Melbourne Review* both do honour to the colony by able articles treating of unsolved political, legislative, social, and financial questions. The strictly literary contributions are not so good, but are still creditable.

The *American Art Review* contains some interesting articles, and is embellished with excellent illustrations, both etchings and wood engravings.

We have received the first number of a work devoted to the illustration of examples of art and decoration in the South Kensington Museum, which promises to be of great value and interest to art-students and connoisseurs.

The new number of the *Magazine of Art* (published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) contains the first of what promises to be an interesting series of papers—memorials of artists recently deceased. The art-prizes offered by the enterprising publishers have been awarded, and a second competition is announced, which will doubtless command widespread interest. The engravings in this number are scarcely so good as usual.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin also publish the Family Magazine, the Quiver, a revised edition of Old and New London; Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; Farrar's Life of Christ, Illustrated; the Family Physician, and Part I. of British Battles on Land and Sea.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the University Magazine, Part III. of the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, Journal of Science, the Biograph, Covent Garden Magazine, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman, the Churchman's Magazine, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Welcome Hour, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Good Words, Home, Social Notes, Sanitary Engineer, Children's Advocate, Animal World, Mission Life, and Chatterbox. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, the Ladies' Gazette of Fashions, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, the Illustrated Household Journal and the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, and Weldon's Ladies' Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Day of Rest, Welcome, Social Notes, the Boy's Own Paper, the Girl's Own Paper, Young England, and the Union Jack, a new periodical for boys, edited by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, published by Griffith and Farran.

Some Magazines for March which came too late to be noticed this week are held over for our next Number.

Her Majesty has signified her approval of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road, being called the Royal Hospital for Children and Women.

Tickets of admission to the conference on National Thrift at the Mansion House, on Friday, March 12, may be obtained on application at the Mansion House, or by sending a directed envelope to the private secretary.

The Dean of Westminster has found out that he was mistaken in supposing that Mr. Carlyle's signature to the protest against erecting a monument to Prince Louis Napoleon in the Abbey was spurious, and has frankly stated the circumstances under which he was misled.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Ministerial measures for the relief of the distress in Ireland have been quickly pushed through the House of Lords. Yet another debate on the general condition of the Sister Isle arose yesterday week. After the Earl of Beaconsfield had neatly explained to Earl Cowper that it was the poverty not the will of the Government that put the extinguisher for the present on the project for a museum of casts from the antique, the Earl of Dunraven moved for returns of recent ejectments in Ireland, and made the motion the pretext for a long and comprehensive speech on "the distressful country." The noble Earl hoped that the trade and manufactures of Ireland would be fostered; and made a practical suggestion for the solution of the land problem when he recommended that a Syndicate should be formed to carry out Mr. Bright's plan of encouraging tenants to buy their farms, thus relieving the Government of the day from the necessity of occupying the embarrassing position of landlord to the tenantry. Lord Dunraven closed his able and thoughtful address by naming the absence of Royalty as being among the causes of Irish disaffection. The Duke of Richmond was taken to task by Lord Kimberley for mentioning Mr. Bright and Mr. Parnell in the same breath. In the end the motion was not successful; but Lord Dunraven's speech will not have been made in vain.

To Ireland the Duke of Richmond returned as fresh as a daisy on Monday, when he secured the second reading of the Relief of Distress Bill after a business-like exposition of its scope and objects, but not before still another general conversation had taken place on this most fruitful theme.

England came in for its meed of consideration on Tuesday. The land was, however, still the foremost topic. When will the Agricultural Commissioners present their report? Thus questioned by Lord Waveney, the Duke of Richmond cheerily answered that many inquiries had to be made ere their budget could be published. Lord Houghton, at the same sitting, interested himself afresh in the execution of his post-mortem protégé, William Cassidy; and the Duke of Bedford was allowed by the Duke of Richmond to saddle the public purse with the expense of publishing for his behalf returns of the accounts of highway surveyors and of highway boards.

COMMONS.

If it was the design of the Government to avail themselves of apt Obstruction's artful aid to help them to a good cry for the General Election, the Ministry must have been grievously disappointed at the comparatively cordial welcome accorded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolutions. When they do agree their unanimity is wonderful, Sir Stafford Northcote may well have thought when he heard the Marquis of Hartington on Thursday week become almost fraternal in his assurance that he was prepared, on behalf of the Opposition, to co-operate sincerely with the Government in their efforts to facilitate legislation. It was curious, however, to learn from the frank speech of the noble Marquis (Earl Granville looking down upon him approvingly the while from the peers' gallery) that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had consulted neither his Lordship, as Leader of the Opposition, nor the Speaker, on a matter intimately concerning the rules of the House. In spite of this omission, the noble Lord would only offer a few suggestions in a friendly spirit.

Very much to the point were these criticisms of the Marquis of Hartington. Here it may be stated that the gist of the Ministerial Resolutions, is that any member who may persevere in "obstructing the business of the House" shall be "named" by the Speaker or Chairman of Committees, and then by a vote of the House be suspended for the rest of the sitting; and that any member so offending a third time shall by the same method be suspended for a week. The noble Lord threw out the hint, still in a brotherly spirit, that the Resolutions might be made more efficacious by empowering the Speaker at once to suspend the culprit, and by enforcing a heavier punishment than a week's holiday for the third offence.

But the Chancellor of the Exchequer stood his ground firmly. As resolute guardian of the rules of the House of Commons, Mr. Newdegate lifted his voice to the highest pitch in denunciation of Obstruction, and occasioned some mirth by stating that last year Mr. Parnell addressed the House 500 times, Major Nolan 369, Mr. O'Donnell 284, and Mr. O'Connor Power 135 times. Mr. Dillwyn was in favour of referring Obstructionists to a Committee of Order, or of restricting the Resolutions to this Session only. The latter course found favour also in the eyes of Mr. Justin M'Carthy; but Mr. Synan objected to the Ministerial method altogether.

A flank fire was then poured into the Treasury Bench by Mr. Sampson Lloyd, whose amendment proposed that the Speaker should only "name" an Obstructionist when a member had called attention to his unruly conduct, and that he should only be suspended—the first time for a week, the second for a month—when a majority of at least two thirds had voted for his suspension. Mr. Hanbury seconded this with gusto.

The rapidly-filling House was next favoured with a feast of humour. Mr. A. M. Sullivan quite turned the tables on the Ministry. He elicited loud laughter from both sides when, in a vein of irony, he read from a volume of Hansard the names of those who, he claimed, had invented and begun Obstruction. They were, said the hon. member for Louth, emphasising each point with some apt comment, Mr. Cross, Mr. Raikes ("the eternal Raikes," exclaimed the zestful discoverer when he had read out the name from several lists), Mr. Rowland Winn, Lord Sandon, Mr. Lowther, and he even found the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli among the members of the Ministry who had when in Opposition proved themselves persistent Obstructionists. And how had these Obstructionists of 1870 been punished? Why, with seats on the Treasury Bench, exclaimed Mr. Sullivan in his final protest against the plan of the Government as being intended for "an election cry." The pretentious periods of Mr. Chaplin were then responded to by the heavy artillery of Sir William Harcourt, against whom the popgun of Lord John Manners was discharged in vain. Throughout Friday evening was the debate protracted, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, The O'Donoghue, and Mr. Courtney being among the principal speakers. The amendment of Mr. Sampson Lloyd having been withdrawn, Mr. Biggar moved, as an amendment, that the resolutions should not be operative after one o'clock in the morning, and found his proposition negatived by 290 to 14 votes. An extraordinary sitting had then to be held on Saturday ere hon. members had had their say. Without dwelling further on the loquacity of various Irish members, whose constant obtrusion of themselves upon the attention of the House has grown to be an intolerable bore, we may state that in the end the Resolutions of the Government were adopted intact with this addition, suggested by Mr. W. E. Forster:—

Provided always that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the House of its power of proceeding against any member according to ancient usage.

That spice of personality which occasionally gives a relish to the proceedings of Parliament was introduced on Monday by Mr. Biggar, who wished to catechise Lord Castlereagh as to his coquetry with Home Rule in order to recommend himself to his constituents. But the noble Lord reaffirmed that he "gave no promise, either directly or indirectly, to Home Rule."

Colonel Stanley's explanation of the Army Estimates was a plain unvarnished statement. The Secretary for War hoped at the outset that the Commission now sitting on the Army system would point out how their forces might be made more serviceable. The additional care taken in enlisting recruits, and the higher standard instituted, had rather lessened the number of men who joined the Army last year, there being then 25,927, as against 28,325 in 1878. Happily, there was also a decrease in the number of deserters, the totals being 4070 last year and 5416 in 1878. A variety of other statistics formed the staple of Colonel Stanley's somewhat ill-digested speech. Some interest was roused, however, when he came to laud the medical service for gallantry both in South Africa and Afghanistan, and deplored the loss sustained by the death of Deputy Surgeon-General Porter at Sherpur. The period of training for the Militia being increased from twenty to twenty-seven days, the vote for that branch of the service would show a proportionate increase. There was also an increase in the capitation grants for Volunteers. But there was a reduction in the Ordnance vote; and the right hon. gentleman plainly favoured breech-loading guns, a number of which were being constructed to take the place of muzzle-loading cannon, both afloat and ashore. Mr. Otway gave voice to a common complaint when he remarked that it was strange £15,000,000 only procured us an Army of 123,791 men, when Germany showed 500,000 fighting men for £17,000,000, and could in three weeks put no less than 1,500,000 men in the field. To which Colonel Stanley replied that the circumstances of each case were materially different. The Secretary for War had thereafter little difficulty in securing a vote of £4,579,000 for wages, £552,900 for the Militia, £74,400 for the Yeomanry, £539,600 for the Volunteers, £208,800 for the Army Reserve, and other votes.

The Chevalier O'Clery suffered defeat this year on the question of establishing Volunteer Corps in Ireland, the second reading of his bill being negatived by 81 to 12 votes.

Mr. P. A. Taylor's annual motion against the Game Laws was made on Tuesday, and enabled the hon. member to perpetrate yet another paraphrase of a famous couplet. Mr. Taylor was of opinion that the people would not permit the evils caused by the game laws to last, even if the "upper classes" wooingly said:—

> Let laws and learning, arts and science die,
> But give us still our game monoply.

Sir George Campbell seconded the motion; but Sir W. Barttelot moved an amendment declaring it inexpedient to deal with the subject. In the debate that ensued Sir William Harcourt further developed the vein of banter he has cultivated of late, and rallied "the farmers' friends" on their opposition to the interests of the farmer on this question. Some confusion and delay were occasioned by the vagueness of the Speaker; and Mr. Taylor's motion was rejected by 160 to 87 votes; but a fresh amendment by Sir William Harcourt declaring it "is now expedient to deal with the question of the game laws" was only negatived by 135 to 119 votes.

The Ministerial proposals for regulating the Water Supply of London were then brought on by Mr. Cross. The Home Secretary lucidly explained that the value of the stocks held by the water companies might be estimated at from twenty-seven to twenty-eight millions. They would be presented with stocks to that amount; and all their works and reservoirs, mains, &c., would be vested in a new Corporation, the Metropolitan Water Trust. Of this Trust the Crown would appoint the Chairman, at £2000 a year, and two Vice-Chairmen at £1800 a year each. The Lord Mayor and the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works would be *ex officio* members; there would be certain members nominated by various Boards; and twelve members elected by the ratepayers of the metropolis. The dividends on the stocks would, of course, be paid (at 3½ per cent) by the water rates; and the Home Secretary proposed a sinking fund whereby the whole of the capital might be redeemed in eighty years. Oct. 1 was named as the date when the Trust should come into operation. After a few brief comments, the bill was read the first time.

Mr. Grissell has not been allowed to evade the punishment of the House with impunity. Hearing from a petition read by Mr. Walpole that this rash gentleman expressed contrition for his offence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved on Tuesday that he should be brought to the bar and "reprimanded for his contempt of the House." But it was generally felt that a reprimand would not be sufficient. Mr. Charles Edmund Grissell was accordingly, on Wednesday, brought to the bar by Captain Gosset, the Serjeant-at-Arms. The Speaker having duly lectured him, Mr. Grissell was, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, seconded by Mr. Forster, committed to Newgate.

The Ulster Tenant-Right Bill of Mr. Macartney occupied the greater part of the afternoon, and was read the second time; as were also the Registration of Irish Voters Bill, the Scottish Road Debts Bill, and the Blind and Deaf Mute Children Bill. Leave was given to Mr. Plunket to bring in a bill to amend the Irish Church Act, and to Mr. Lowther to introduce his Irish Census Bill.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

From the annual return it appears that there are now 206,265 volunteers enrolled in the service, of whom 197,485 are described as efficient and 8780 as non-efficient. Of these 5586 officers and 11,825 sergeants have obtained certificates of proficiency. Of the total number enrolled 509 are light horse, 37,771 artillery, 8792 engineers, 94 mounted rifles, and 157,474 rifles. This gives a total of 204,640, and to these must be added the staff of administrative regiments not included in the returns of any corps—viz., 1625; thus making up the grand total of 206,265.

It is expected that upwards of 25,040 men of all arms will be present at the Easter Monday Volunteer Review at Brighton. The arrangements will be carried out by the Military Department of the War Office, which will also decide the officers to be appointed to the command of the divisions and brigades.

On Tuesday afternoon the prizes won by the Inns of Court Volunteers were distributed in Lincoln's-inn Hall by Sir Evelyn Wood, who spoke in high terms of the volunteer movement generally, and said it had assisted greatly in the spread of the knowledge of the art of war, and had created in the minds of Englishmen at home an interest in the doings of their brothers in arms abroad that did not formerly exist.

The regimental dinner of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, about 400 being present. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, the commanding officer of the regiment. A special feature of the evening's engagements was the presentation to Lord Elcho of a shield on his retirement from the colonelcy, which he had held from the formation of the regiment. It is a *facsimile* of the Elcho Challenge Shield, and the contributors to the testimonial included past and present members of the London Scottish, which now numbers about 650 men.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, distributed the prizes at the annual general meeting of the 38th Middlesburg (Artists) at Willis's Rooms on Saturday last. He said that during the twenty years he had commanded the regiment till now he had not seen it raised to such a high standard of efficiency. Last year had been one of trial and experiment, but the commissioned and non-commissioned officers had worked together, and now the corps was stronger, richer, and more efficient than at any previous moment of its existence. The financial position had enabled him to reduce the annual subscription from £1 5s. to £1. The amount of capitation grant earned by the corps was £1185, as compared with £1052 earned in 1878. He spoke in high terms of the Easter march last year, and hoped to see a large muster at Brighton this year. It had been arranged that a detachment should leave London on Good Friday morning and proceed to Brighton, making the latter place their head-quarters. On the Saturday there would be outpost duty, on Sunday one or two parades, and on Easter Monday they would have a hard day's work at the review. With regard to the shooting, he hoped that the new range at Wormwood-scrubbs would tend to better individual shooting, and advance the high state of efficiency in the corps. The principal prize-winners were Privates Brock (battalion marksman), Bees, Hay, Fletcher, Basley, Fraser, and Boutcher. After the distribution of the prizes, the annual dinner was held.

The annual general meeting of the Middlessex Association (which includes the City of London and the Tower Hamlets) was held on Friday evening week in the theatre of King's College, under the chairmanship of Captain Stewart Pixley, Victoria Rifles, who was supported by nearly all the members of Council and many of the leading rifle shots of the metropolis. The annual report (which was taken as read) showed a slight falling off in the number of members, which the council attributed to the fact that no special Snider competitions were held in 1879, and to the fear there was at one time that there would be no annual prize meeting. The great exertions of the executive, however, overcame the difficulties that at one time appeared insuperable, and the meeting was held, the result being a loss of £103. This reduced the balance in the hands of the bankers to £18, but left the reserve fund the same as in 1879—viz., £653. After a few words from the chairman and one or two other gentlemen, the report was unanimously adopted, and the retiring members of the council were re-elected.

The members of the South London Rifle Club held their annual dinner last Saturday evening at the Holborn Restaurant. Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey, presided and was supported in the vice-chair by Captain Starkie (Queen's Westminsters) and Mr. Thomas (19th Middlesex). In the course of the evening the chairman, in the name of the Club, presented to its founder, Mr. Thomas, a handsome silver épergne, in recognition of his services, especially as honorary secretary, during the last year.

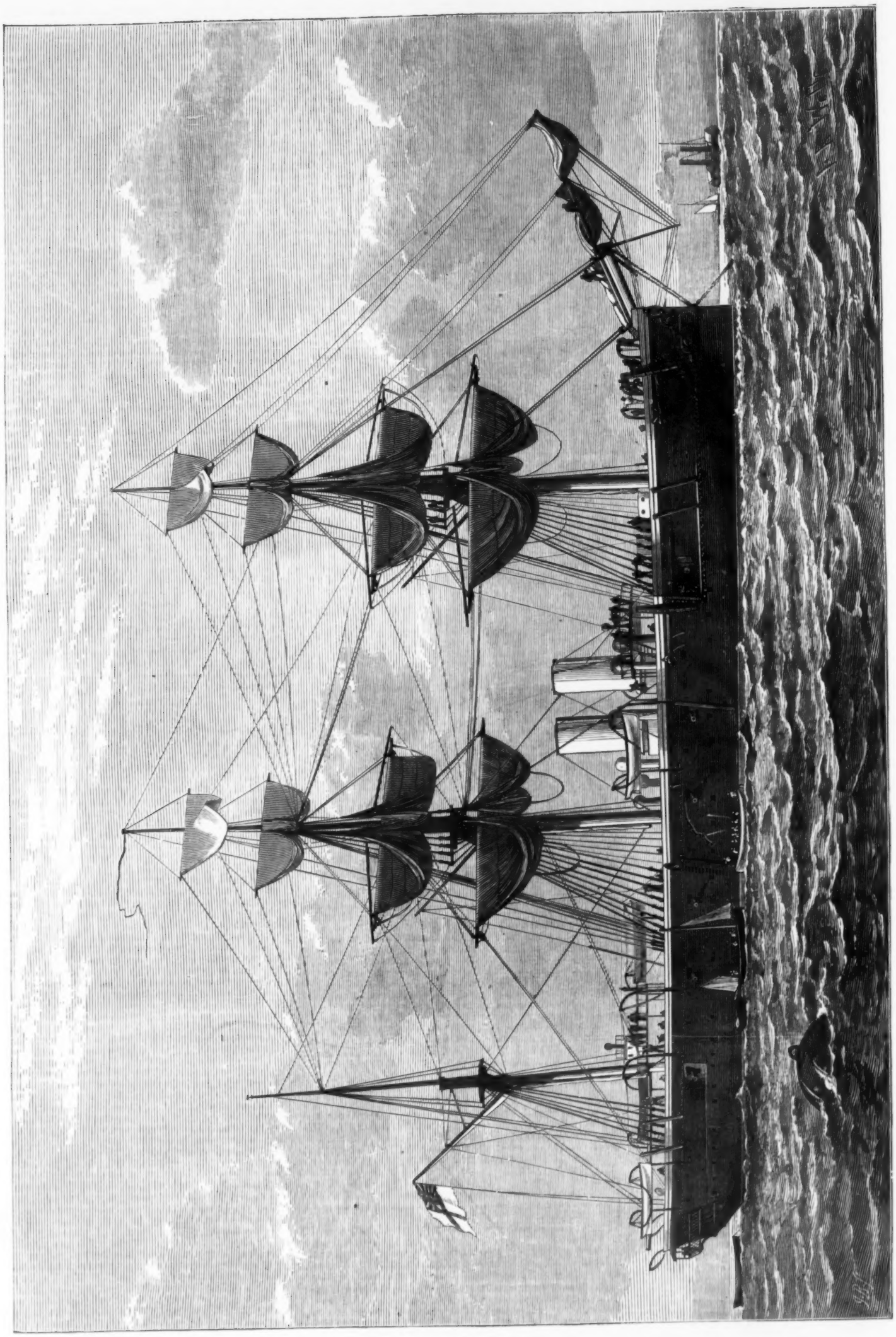
At a meeting of Metropolitan Riflemen it has been determined to form a Rifle Club for North London, and a committee has been appointed for the purpose, with Mr. H. Smith, Civil Service Rifles, as Secretary.

The annual inspection of the 1st Sussex Artillery by Colonel Brandon, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliaries in the south-east district, took place at Brighton last week. The winners were Sergeant Hopgood, Corporal Tripp, and Sergeant Elliot.

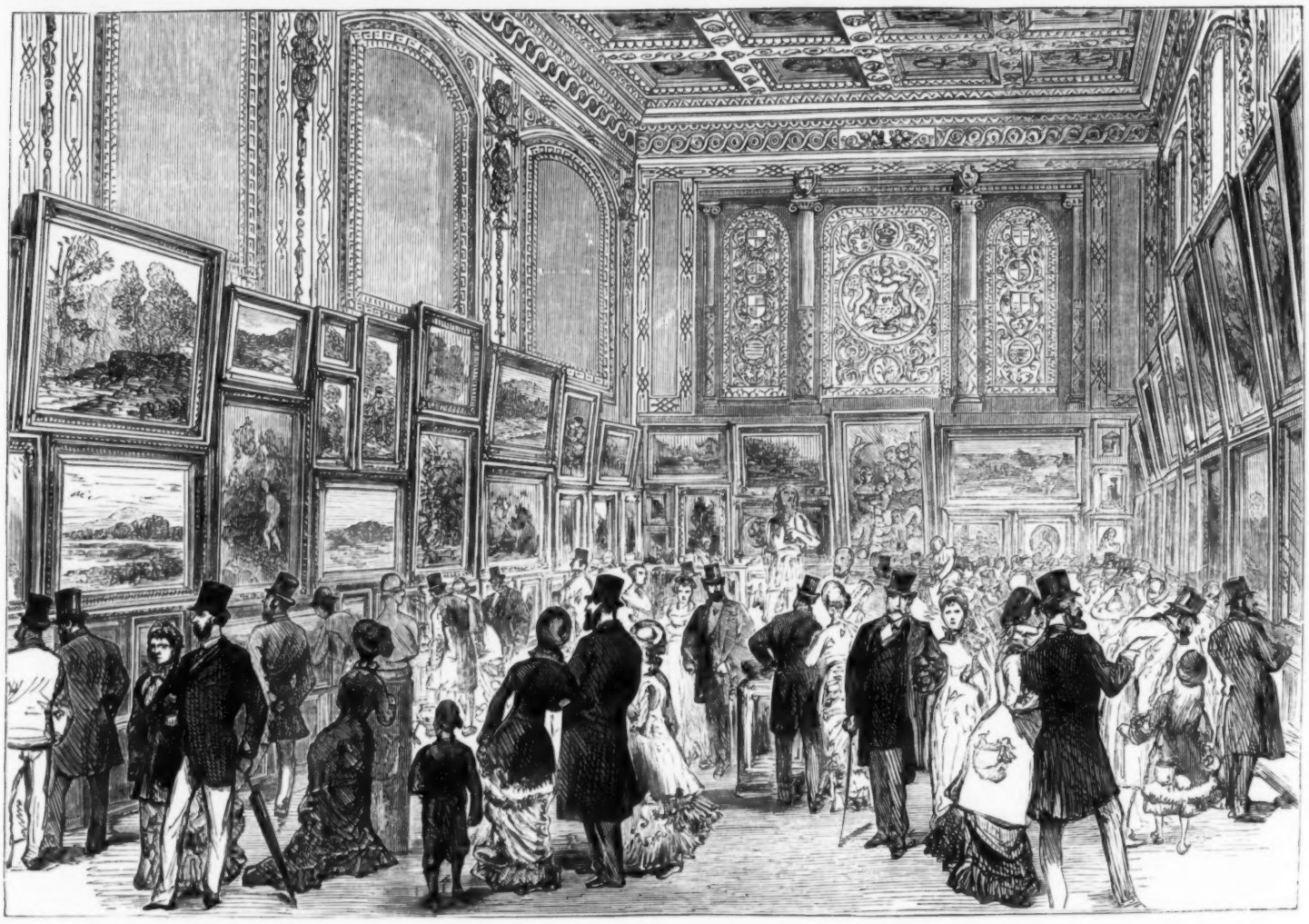
H.M.S. NELSON.

This new ship, armour-plated, with double screw-propellers, is of 7323 tons burden, with engines of 6000-horse power, and carries twelve heavy guns. She was taken into Chatham Dockyard last week after a course of trials with her engines and machinery, under Staff-Commander James R. Osborn, and is to be fitted for being placed in commission. Like the Northampton, the Nelson is an improved Shannon, and is designed to cruise either under steam or sail, or both combined. She measures 280 feet in length and 60 feet in beam, and has a displacement of 7323 tons. Only the central part of the ship, which is 180 feet of the whole length, is armoured, the protection extending from 5 feet below the water-line to the shot-proof main-deck (which is 4 feet above the water), and tapering from 9 inches to 7 inches in thickness. An important peculiarity in the ships of this type is that the steering-gear and tillers are well under water below the armour-deck, thereby securing an efficient protection to a vital part. The machinery of the Nelson consists of a pair of compound vertical engines, designed by Mr. A. C. Kirk, and manufactured by Messrs. Elder and Co., of Glasgow, by whom also the ship was constructed. Each engine has two cylinders, a high-pressure cylinder 60 in. in diameter, and a low-pressure cylinder having a diameter of 104 in., with a 3 ft. 6 in. stroke. Instead of being driven by a rocking beam off the piston-rod head, as usual, the air-pumps are worked by an eccentric on the main shaft, which also drives the feed-pumps. The engines are of new and peculiar design, but in their general arrangement follow the most recent Navy plans—two pairs of engines, one driving the port and the other the starboard propeller, with the boilers, ten in number, placed back to back, the firing being performed athwartship from the wings. The machinery space is subdivided into six separate water-tight compartments. There is a midship fore-and-aft bulkhead dividing the engine-room into two, and the boiler space into four, as it is further crossed in the middle of its length by a transverse bulkhead. The ship is provided with the usual complement of fire-engines, donkey-engines, steering-engine, and ash-hoisting engines, and a complete arrangement of stop-valves is fitted which enables them to be worked from the deck. In the event of any of the six machine compartments being flooded with water, not only can the steam be cut off from the particular compartment, but it can be taken past it without the pipes being exposed to the action of the cold water, which would otherwise condense the steam. The machinery of the Nelson cost, according to the Navy Estimates for last year, £83,530. The two propellers are of the Mangin type, which would offer less resistance when the ship was under sail than the ordinary four-bladed Griffith. Each propeller has a diameter of 17 ft. 10 in., and a mean pitch of 19 ft. 6⅝ in. In the trial-trips, the full speed was fourteen knots an hour, with 82 revolutions of the engines per minute; the indicated horse-power was 6624. With only one of the engines going, a speed of ten and a half knots was obtained.

Sir Frederick Johnstone, the Conservative member for Weymouth, has offered to provide £2000 for helping the town to provide a Winter Garden. At the request of the Mayor, a number of gentlemen met him this afternoon to consider the matter, when an influential committee was appointed to consider what was best to be done.



H.M.S. NELSON, DOUBLE SCREW, IRONCLAD.—SEE PAGE 235.



EXHIBITION OF THE CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTISTS IN SKINNER'S HALL, CANNON-STREET.

DUBLIN STATUE OF LORD GOUGH.

It was mentioned in our last that on Saturday, the 21st ult., the Dublin equestrian statue of Field Marshal Lord Gough was unveiled by the Duke of Marlborough. The site which it occupies is on the high road through the Phœnix Park, near enough to the Wellington monument on one side and the statue of Lord Carlisle on the other. It is very suitable, though not the one originally selected by the committee. The arrangements for the ceremonial were under the direction of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, assisted by the honorary secretaries, Captain the Hon. Henry Ward and Mr. Samuel Adair, J.P. In front of the statue was a dais, covered with crimson cloth, with seats for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, members of the Viceregal family, and the household. At the sides were two other stands for the friends of Sir John Michel, Commander of the Forces, and the executive committee. The members of the household appeared in levée dress. In front of the stands bodies of troops selected from the different regiments were massed at a short distance from the statue, the cavalry occupying the wings, the infantry drawn up in line behind the statue. At one side were the bands of various regiments grouped together, and at the opposite side a brilliant staff around Sir John Michel, with a party of pensioners from the Royal Hospital. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough arrived there punctually, escorted by a troop of the 2nd Dragoons. They were received by the members of the committee, Sir Bernard Burke, and officers of the Viceregal Staff, and were conducted to the place, the band playing the National Anthem. Mr. Sterling, chairman of the committee, read an address giving a history of the work, which originated at a public meeting of citizens held a few days after Lord Gough's death, on March 2, 1869. The Duke of Marlborough, in his reply, traced the career of the late Field Marshal, and concluded by drawing aside the covering and disclosing the statue. The trumpeters sounded a flourish, and the bands played "See the Conquering Hero comes." The statue was designed by the late Mr. Foley, R.A., and was finished by his pupil and assistant, Mr. T. Brock. It was cast in bronze by Messrs. Masefield and Co., of Chelsea. The sculptor has made the hero of eighteen great victories live again, as it were, in his enduring work. The statue is 13 ft. 6 in. in height, and stands on a pedestal 7 ft. 2 in. in height, formed of ten tons of gun-metal The inscription on one side of the pedestal is:—"In honour of Field Marshal Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., K.G., an illustrious Irishman, whose achievements in the Peninsular War, in China, and India have added to the lustre of the military glory of the country, which he faithfully served for seventy-five years, this statue, cast from cannon taken by troops under his command, and granted by Parliament for the purpose, was erected by his friends and admirers." On the other side of the pedestal is inscribed the name "Gough." Sir John Michel, as commanding her Majesty's Army in Ireland, took charge of the monument and commanded the troops to fire a general salute. The bands played "St. Patrick's Day." Lord James Butler, on the part of the committee, returned thanks to her Grace for her kindness in presiding at the ceremonial. Our Illustration is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Dublin.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF LORD GOUGH IN THE PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

A reproach has just been removed from the City (proper) of London. For the *first time* in its ancient annals an exhibition of works of living artists is opened within its precincts. The fact, when apprehended, is so strange and anomalous that we feel at a loss to realise how such a state of things could have subsisted so long—how everyone could have tacitly consented, as it were, to a complete negation of art in the very metropolis of the world. In most of the great developments of art the municipal corporations, whether of the Low Countries or Venice and other Italian towns, or of those of Germany, were the principal patrons. In our own land during recent years the great object and pride of every provincial town, small as well as large, have been

the foundation of an art-exhibition and public picture-gallery. This has been the great aim of rival mayors, and he who has succeeded in its accomplishment has often been celebrated as the people's benefactor with presentation statue or portrait. To say that among the merchant princes of London city are many of the greatest collectors is saying little to the purpose. They have done nothing, or next to nothing, for art in their corporate capacity—as a part of their public function and duty. The great City companies cling tenaciously to their wealth and their privileges, civic and political; but in this respect, at all events, they are very much behind the time. Nor is this omission to be entirely explained or excused because there are many exhibitions at the west end of London; for a large proportion of the City magnates reside in the suburbs of London, north, south, and east, or even as far away as Brighton, and many of them probably visit the West-End very rarely, and have less connection with it than with Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool.

However, a movement has at length been set on foot for the "purpose of holding periodical exhibitions of works of art and promoting the technical education of art in the City of London." A number of artists have formed themselves into a society, and the inaugural exhibition of their works and those by outside contributors was opened by Lord Mayor Truscott and the Sheriffs in state on Monday last. We have given an Illustration of the opening ceremony. The successful realisation of the scheme thus far is largely due to the energy of Mr. Edward W. Parkes, a City solicitor, and to the liberality of the Skinners' Company in lending their handsome hall, Dowgate-hill (facing the west side of Cannon-street station), for the exhibition. While, however, entitled to the honour of initiating an art-exhibition in the City, the Worshipful Company of Skinners have coupled their concession with restrictions so singular and unreasonable that they must be highly prejudicial, if not fatal, to any exhibition. For instance, no admission fees are allowed to be taken at the entrance, nor posters announcing the locale of the exhibition to be placed at the doors. Tickets of admission must be obtained of librarians and stationers in the City! But why what is not thought improper at the Royal Academy, and at every other exhibition that we have ever heard of, should be *infra dig.* for the Skinners' Company is beyond extra-municipal penetration.

The first display of the society is very creditable indeed. Several Academicians contribute; and the average of the works, which number over 400 in all, is near that of the Burlington House show. Commencing with the oil-pictures, the president of the Academy makes *acte de présence* merely with a small delicate study of a female head in profile (143). Mr. Calderon in "Reduced Three per Cents" (142) tells the story well, in the faces, of an old and infirm annuitant leaning on the arm of his pretty daughter, attending at the Bank of England to receive a small dividend, and standing inquiringly in some awe before a red-robed Bank beadle, who, oblivious of such unpromising folk, continues to read his newspaper. Mr. Alma-Tadema's "Beauties" (137) shows a female head with orchids placed to the cheek; the flowers are more beautiful than the face, the flesh-tints hardly telling well in juxtaposition. Mr. Pettie sends a picture of "Imogen Entering the Cave" (43)—the entrance of the cave, with its tangle of wild plants, painted by Mr. MacWhirter. By Mr. Pettie there is also an extremely vigorous male bust, with breastplate and casque surmounted by red plumes (9), probably a study painted by gaslight. Mr. Sant is represented by a characteristic male half-length unnamed portrait (190). A more elaborate portrait-work is that by Mr. J. Collier of the late Mr. Serjeant Cox (27) in a conservatory inspecting the exotics which were the delight of his leisure. Such attempts to find an unhackneyed occupation for the "sitter" are to be commended; but in this instance, although the painting is good and the likeness doubtless faithful, the head loses some of its due importance owing to the distracting effect of the flowers and conservatory lights. Another and a telling portrait is that of "'Stella,' ætatis 39" (8), by Mr. T. J. Gullick. The celebrated Roman "model" preserves her beauty well, many Italian women at this age being quite passée. She wears her picturesque *contadina* costume; the blue Italian sky forms a background. A large picture with lifesize figures at the head of the room by Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald will, with its rich colouring, fulness of effect, and vigorous handling, be a surprise to many who are acquainted only with the painter's small fairy compositions. It is called "The Ransom"—an aged nurse, as we may suppose, sits with a little noble, who has been kidnapped, tired-out asleep in her arms; before her is a chest of plate and jewels, the price of his redemption; and two robbers, accompanied by a bloodhound, handle some of the trinkets with rapacious expressions. Mr. F. W. W. Topham's "Foraging" (120)—a scene in a Venice piazza, the most prominent figure a well-fed Capuchin laden with provisions receiving a *soldo* from a little child held by its mother—is a bright, pleasant example of the artist. "A Stone in the Shoe" (149), by Miss Alice Havers—two French peasant girls in a brilliantly lighted landscape—is a very agreeable work, excellently painted. Well worth attention also are the following figure-subjects, or combinations of figures with landscape or architecture:—"Charity" (116), by F. Dadd; "Necromancy" (62), by C. Gregory; "An Archery Party" (15), by H. Calleri; "The Bath" (63) and "Saving the Down" (88), by Joseph Clarke; a group of two pretty "Sisters" (191), by J. L. Pott; "An Island in the Adriatic" (83), by Harry Goodwin; "Out of the Stream" (65), by Yeend King; a portrait head (10) and a girl sorrowing over her dead bird (23), by G. E. Hicks; and contributions by Haynes Williams, Walter Williams, T. Davidson, G. G. Kilburne, F. Nowlan, E. Hughes, E. Hume, A. Johnstone, Carlton Smith, Haynes King, J. F. Dicksee, J. H. S. Mann, W. H. Weatherhead, and Ellen Conolly.

The landscapes in the exhibition attain an equally respectable level. Mr. H. W. B. Davis's "Evening" (34) is a large open scene with quiet after-sundown effect: the night mists already gather in the hollows; the horses wend wearily home from the plough. "A Mill Stream, Devonshire" (58), by A. Parsons, more than supports the reputation of this young artist, whose Academy picture last year was purchased out of the Chantry bequest. It is delicate, true, and beautiful. "The Thames at Cookham" (41), by J. Aumonier, is likewise a pleasant, able landscape. "The Pass of Lyon, Perthshire" (6), by J. Smart, is one of the best of several clever works by Scotch artists. Some of the younger members of the Scotch school (who may be regarded as the British *impressionists*) distinguish themselves in small studies remarkable for luminousness and truth, if somewhat slight—notably, D. Farquharson in "Noontide" (143); J. R. Reid in No. 151; J. White, G. Aikman, and R. McGregor. D. Law presents similar characteristics, and so does Bernard Evans: there is much promise in the rich colouring and effectiveness of two large landscapes by the latter. Sir Robert Collier competes, as usual, successfully with good professional work in a view of the Matterhorn (70); and by Mr. A. B. Collier—a brother, we believe, of Sir Robert—there is an admirable view of "The Jungfrau, from Interlacken" (122). Other noteworthy landscapes are "Woodland Silence" (33), by R. Scott Temple; "The Thames at Sunset" (101), by Miss Clara Montalba; "Storm Coming On" (84), by Allen C Sealey, which won the Turner gold medal two or three years back; "St. John's, Chester" (162), by J. Finnie; "The Menai Straits" (118), by J. Mogford; "On the Llugwy" (173), by P. J. Naftel; and contributions by J. Peel, J. Surtees, E. Waterlow, and W. J. Callcott. The department of still-life acquires uncommon importance from the contributions of Mr. W. Hughes, particularly a Snyders-like composition of melons, grapes, peaches, pears, and plums, well painted throughout, called "For the King's Banquet."

Sir John Gilbert lends his powerful aid to the display of water colours in two very fine drawings of incidents from the period of the Civil Wars. There are also drawings of more or less conspicuous merit by J. Smart—"The Lochan-a-Chat, Ben Lawers, Perthshire" (324); W. J. Ferguson—"The Mirror'd Image of the Drooping Woods" (331); J. H. Barnes—"Astonishing the Natives" (328); Sutton Palmer, C. Cattermole, R. W. Weedon, J. Walter Wilson, A. Parsons, J. Finnie, T. Pyne, J. Steeple, D. Law, W. E. Lockhart, E. H. Bearne, E. Wake Coke, A. Powell, T. B. Hardy, S. J. Hodson, and N. E. Green, the president of the society. By Mr. Brierly there is a capital portrait of the "Sultan" (321), the ship of the Duke of Edinburgh, whose presence was expected at the opening, but for the catastrophe in St. Petersburg. There are also two Indian views, painted by N. Chevalier when accompanying his Royal Highness in the East.

The sculpture is an important feature of the exhibition. Mr. Birch sends the model for a marble bust of the Lord Mayor, to be presented by the society to the Lady Mayoress—a good likeness; and Mr. Birch's boy "Dick Whittington," resting on the traditionary milestone on Highgate-hill, finds an appropriate place here: Sir Richard lies buried in the church near the side of Skinners' Hall. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's grand "Lot's Wife," Mr. M'Lean's beautiful "Ione," &c.; Mr. Lawlor's "Bather," "Nymph's Dancing," &c.; Mr. Thrupp's "Mercy;" a terra-cotta group by Mr. Lawson, and Miss Henrietta Montalba's expressive group in the same material, entitled "An Anxious Moment," are among the attractions in sculpture. The varied ability of H.S.H. Count Gleichen, which attains a very respectable professional standard, is exemplified both in portraiture—a bust of the late Commodore Goodenough—and in ideal subjects—notably in models for a "Hebe," in the possession of the Queen; for a statue of "Alfred the Great," erected by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay at Wantage, Berks, and in terra-cotta heads of a Satyr and a Bacchante. And Mr. Boehm sends busts of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Princesses Alice and Louise.

A private view of the exhibition of the Society of Lady Artists takes place to-day at 48, Great Marlborough-street.

The summer exhibition of the Institute of Art, consisting of a large number of paintings, drawings, and works of ornamental art needlework, in great part contributed by ladies, was opened on Monday, at the galleries, No. 9, Conduit-street.

A collection of water-colour drawings and oil-paintings of Baveno and its neighbourhood, by Mr. and Mrs. De l'Aubinière (*née* Steeple), is on view at the gallery, 12, New Bond-street. The works are of considerable merit, and include representations of the principal places visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice during the sojourn of her Majesty on the shores of the Lago Maggiore in the early part of last year.

The large collection of pictures belonging to Mr. James Fenton, of Norton Hall, Gloucestershire, the sale of which occupied the three last days of the past week at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, was more remarkable for the number than the quality of the pictures. There were nearly 500 pictures, most of which, however, were of small or moderate size, and the total amounted to £12,491.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts on Monday presented the prizes to the students in the Female School of Art at the theatre of the London University. Her Ladyship dwelt upon the relations of the City guilds to art-education, and spoke of the advantages which the school offered to young ladies who desired to become artists. She also made some remarks about the Home for Students which has been opened in Brunswick-square, and which bids fair to become self-supporting. The report stated that the standard of excellence in the works of the students, as regarded style and execution, had been such as to merit distinguished commendation, and the last two years in succession had been marked by the acquisition of national gold medals for works in the highest stages of study, competed for by 147 schools, established in various parts of the kingdom. The most important prizes gained were in the first division:—The National gold medal and second Princess of Wales Scholarship, Catherine Martha Wood; National silver medal, Ethel Chapman Nisbet; National bronze medal, Margaret Dicksie and Maud Ashley West; and in the second division, Queen's gold medal, Ellen Amelia Chrismas; and Queen's Scholarship, Florence Reason.

Mr. Charles Lees, R.S.A., died at Edinburgh on Saturday, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Lees was both a portrait and a landscape painter, and held the office of treasurer of the Royal Scottish Academy.

According to the Registrar-General's return, the death-rate in London last week showed a marked decline, and sank to below the average of the corresponding week of the last ten years. The births were 2746, and the deaths 1662.

At a meeting of the Firth Bridge Railway Company in Edinburgh last Saturday, Mr. Stirling, chairman, said that the whole of the capital had been subscribed, and £150,000 invested to secure the interest during the progress of the works. The line, he added, would be a double one, which would make a great difference in the stability of the structure as compared with the Tay Bridge, to which so lamentable an accident had happened.

The fee of one penny and upwards charged on letters posted after 6 p.m. at the General Post Office and the chief district and branch post offices has been reduced to a halfpenny, for which extra payment letters for the provinces may be posted for the outgoing night mails up to 7.45 p.m. at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and up to 7 p.m. at the district post offices and the principal branch offices in Gracechurch-street, Lombard-street, Ludgate-circus, Mark-lane, and Charing-cross. There is no alteration in the scale of late fees for foreign letters, registered letters, or newspapers.

The total number of live cattle landed at Liverpool from America and Canada last week was 413, of sheep 522, and of pigs 150, the conveying steamers being the England, the Lake Winnifred, and the Pennsylvania. The imports of dead meat amounted to 4600 quarters of beef, 1000 carcases of mutton, and 569 carcases of pigs. The Wyoming brought 1888 quarters of beef and 650 carcases of mutton; the Celtic, 621 quarters of beef and 200 carcases of mutton; the City of Chester, 940 quarters of beef, 150 carcases of mutton, and 164 pigs; and the Pennsylvania, 1148 quarters of beef and 200 pigs.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 31, 1872) with two codicils (dated Dec. 1, 1874, and May 25, 1877) of the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, P.C., G.C.B., and G.C.H., late of No. 10, Grosvenor-crescent, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 19th ult. by Leopold Richard Seymour and Alfred Seymour, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths £40,000 to or for the benefit of each of his sons, Leopold Richard, Alfred, and George Evelyn; £20,000 to each of his daughters, Augusta, Baroness Delamere, Mrs. Gertrude Frances Stuart, and Miss Isabella Seymour; and an annuity to his sister, Lady Shannon. To his wife, the Hon. Dame Gertrude Seymour, he leaves his residence, with the furniture, and the income of the residue of his property for life; on her death the following further legacies are given, viz.:—£25,000 upon trust for his son Leopold Richard; £20,000 upon trust for each of his sons, Alfred and George Evelyn; £5000 to his daughter Isabella; £2500 to each of his other daughters; and the residue of his property between all his children.

The will (dated May 22, 1879) of the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, chairman of the Great Northern Railway, late of Waresley Park, Huntingdonshire, of Westerdale, Yorkshire, and of No. 84, Eaton-square, Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Earl of Cawdor and George Lewis Parkin, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator confirms the settlements of real and personal estate made on his marriage, whereby provision is made for his wife's jointure and for portions for his younger children; and he leaves to his wife, Lady Emily Caroline Duncombe, in addition, £1000, certain horses and carriages, and his house in Eaton-square, with the furniture and effects; she is also to receive the income of a sum of £20,000 for life, which sum at her decease is to be divided between all his children except his eldest son and his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Calthorpe. All the unsettled real estate, together with the furniture and effects at his mansion houses at Waresley and Westerdale, are to go with the settled estates. To his younger son, Henry Charles Duncombe, the testator bequeaths £15,000; to his unmarried daughters, £10,000 each; to his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Calthorpe, as a mark of his affection, she being already provided for, £200; and legacies to his executors, bailiff, butler, and other domestic servants. The residue of the personalty he gives to his eldest son, Captain Walter Henry Octavius Duncombe.

The will (dated Sept. 24, 1879) of Mr. Granville Harcourt Vernon, J.P., D.L., late of Grove Hall, Nottinghamshire, who died on Dec. 8 last, has been proved at the Nottingham district registry by the Rev. Evelyn Hardolph Harcourt Vernon, the son, the sole executor, to whom he leaves all his estates, real and personal. The personal estate is sworn under £140,000. The deceased was member of Parliament for Aldeburgh from 1816 to 1820, and for East Retford from 1831 to 1847.

The will (dated March 4, 1866) with two codicils (dated Dec. 30, 1867, and July 15, 1873) of the Right Hon. Theobald Dominick Geoffrey, Viscount Dillon, late of Dytchley House, Spelsbury, Oxfordshire, who died on Nov. 30 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Sarah Augusta, Viscountess Dillon, the widow, the Hon. Edward Lyulph Stanley, Alfred Chaplain, and Alfred Markly, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his executors £100 each; upon trust for St. John Lee, £10,000; and all his real estate and the residue of the personal estate to his wife; and he charges the settled real estates with £2000 per annum in her favour for life.

The will (dated Nov. 19, 1858) with two codicils (the one bearing even date with the will, and the other Dec. 17, 1868) of Mr. William Edward Jones, formerly of St. Alban's House, Regency-square, Brighton, but late of Coed Ithol, Monmouthshire, and of No. 80, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, barrister-at-law, who died on Dec. 13 last, at Hyères, France, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Henry Charles Greenwood, Frederick Edmund F. Collicott, and Thomas Marlow, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator, in addition to other provisions for her, gives to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Jones, the income of £38,000 for life. There are specific devises of freehold properties to three of his sons, and sums of £10,000 are given to each of his other children. After making numerous other bequests, he leaves the residue of his property to all his children.

The will (dated April 29, 1878) with three codicils (dated Sept. 12 and Nov. 4, 1878, and April 25, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Landseer, A.R.A., late of No. 11, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, who died on Jan. 21 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Thomas Hyde Hills and Arnold William White, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £15,000. The testator bequeaths to the Artists' Orphan Fund of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution £5000, free of legacy duty; to the widow of his late son, George Landseer, £1000 and an annuity of £400 for life; and numerous legacies to friends and others. The residue is to be divided between his brother, Charles Landseer, and his sisters, Jessie Landseer and Emma Mackenzie, or such of them as survive him.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1874) with two codicils (dated March 15 and Oct. 23, 1877) of Mr. Skene Craig, formerly of Clay-hill, Enfield, but late of Woodburn, Torquay, who died on Dec. 8 last at Teignmouth, was proved on the 30th ult. by George Auldjo Esson, George Auldjo Esson, jun., and Mrs. Frances Zenobia Craig, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife £500 and his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, and household effects, and his residence, Woodburn, for life, in addition to the provision made for her by marriage settlement; and there are several other legacies. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Maria Louisa Catling and Miss Georgina Skene Heathcote.

The will (dated Sept. 9, 1876) with a codicil (dated Oct. 30, 1879) of Mr. George Edward Wilson, late of Dalham Tower, Westmorland, who died on Nov. 8 last, has been proved at the Carlisle district registry by Edward Hugh Wilson, the son, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, in addition to her settlement and other provisions for her, gives to his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Mary Wilson, a residence for life; and legacies to his daughters, Gertrude Sophia and Emily Sarah; also to his doctor, agent, butler, footman, female domestic servants, gamekeepers, and coachman. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said son. The deceased was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Westmorland, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1849-50, and also a magistrate for Lancashire.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1877) of Mrs. Louisa Evans, late of Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Jan. 27 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by the Rev. Giles Theodore Pilcher, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Among numerous other legacies the testatrix bequeaths nineteen guineas each to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, St.

George's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, the National Benevolent Institution, the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, the Ladies' Samaritan Society, the Samaritan Free Hospital for Females; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise; the Drinking Fountain Association, the Cancer Hospital; St. Margaret's and St. John's School, Horseferry-road, Westminster, and the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. The residue she gives to her said nephew, the Rev. G. T. Pilcher.

The will (dated May 14, 1875) of Mr. Charles Pix Meryon, late of Rye, Sussex, banker, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Mrs. Mary Meryon, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives all his real and personal property. The personal estate is sworn under £12,000.

The will (dated Sept. 9, 1879) of Mr. Robert Donne, late of Odcombe, Somersetshire, who died on Sept. 15 last, was proved at the Taunton district registry on the 27th ult. by Robert Chaffey Chaffey and Henry Parsons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths £50 each to the Montacute Male and Female Friendly Union Societies; and after the death of his wife, who takes the life interest in the residue, £100 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, the Sherborne Hospital and Dispensary, the Yeovil Hospital and Dispensary, and the Crewkerne Hospital and Dispensary.

The will (dated Oct. 2, 1876) of Mr. Isaac Lindo Mocatta, late of No. 55, Brunswick-square, Brighton, who died on Nov. 12 last, at Grosvenor House, Reading, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Abigail Mocatta, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. Among other legacies the testator bequeaths £100 to the West London Synagogue, £50 to the Jewish Board of Guardians, £20 to the West Metropolitan School, and £10 each to the Jewish Penny Dinners, the Sussex Hospital, and the Sick Children's Hospital.

Mr. John Henry Challis, long a resident of Sydney, who died recently, has left £100,000 to the Sydney University.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute has received a legacy of £100 under the will of Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow.

By the death of Mrs. Anne Bailey, widow of the late Mr. John Bailey, of Sheffield, a legacy of £1000 has become due to the local Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor. The London Missionary Society and the Baptist, Wesleyan, and Moravian Missionary Societies will each receive £150.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

At a council meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Commerce, held on Tuesday in the large room of the Society of Arts, a discussion took place on the subject of the malt tax, and a resolution was passed affirming that the tax on malt was contrary to every sound principle of taxation and ought to be repealed, and that a tax upon beer, of a sufficiently large amount to prevent possible loss to the revenue, might be with advantage imposed in lieu thereof.

Mr. Clare Read, M.P., at the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, on Saturday last, moved a resolution affirming that the malt tax is contrary to every sound principle of taxation, and ought to be repealed, and a tax upon beer sufficient to prevent a loss to the Revenue imposed in its place. He argued that putting stamps on barrels before being sent out from the brewery, as was done in America, would enable farmers to use malt for feeding without prejudice to the public. The motion was adopted.

At a meeting yesterday week of the Worcestershire Chamber of Agriculture, the following resolution was passed in reference to the malt tax:—"That the malt duty, as at present levied, prevents the British agriculturist from making the best of his produce, and this chamber is of opinion that the duty upon malt should be transferred to beer."

Lord Burghley, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture at Kettering. A proposition that the chamber should use its influence in obtaining the dissolution of the present highway boards and revert to the old system under a practical county surveyor was defeated by a large majority. The chamber afterwards unanimously adopted a resolution that, in their opinion, all main roads that have been "disturnpiked" should be kept in repair out of Imperial funds.

Lord Aberdeen has announced his intention of remitting the half-year's rents due in June next by all his tenants on his estates in Aberdeenshire. His Lordship has also abandoned his private railway scheme.

At Earl Spencer's home audit, recently held, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the tenantry should be conveyed to his Lordship for the noble and generous way in which he had met them in these depressing times. The tenants at the same time expressed their gratification at hearing of his Lordship's improved health, and the wish that he might soon be enabled to return to England.

An exhibition of agricultural horses, brought together by the Cart-Horse Society, was opened on Tuesday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The prize-list of this, its first show, comprises thirty-six premiums in twelve different classes, their total value, inclusive of the two champion cups, being over £500. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the show on Wednesday.

Lord Clinton has resigned office as a Charity Commissioner, the period for which he was originally appointed in 1875 having expired.

Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry, has been appointed Military Secretary to General Sir F. P. Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have paid a fourth dividend (1s. 8d.) to the creditors. This makes up 15s. in the pound which the creditors have received altogether. The liquidators have disbursed in dividends £8,340,000, which leaves the debts at £2,919,000.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom to Mr. Nicholas Gustave Bestel, barrister-at-law, formerly senior puisne Judge, and lately acting chief Judge of the supreme court of the Island of Mauritius.

It is officially announced that the Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Mr. Henry Wesley, agent at Addah for Messrs. Miller Brothers, for services rendered in saving the crew of the Harriet, of London, which, whilst on a voyage from Cape Coast Castle to Jellah Coffee, was wrecked on the bar of the river Volta, about five miles east of Addah.

Sanction has been given by the Local Government Board to the borrowing of the sum of £83,000 by the Colchester Town Council for the purchase of the local waterworks. The money is being lent chiefly by inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, upon debenture bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H H.—We know nothing of the periodical named in your letter. You cannot do better than subscribe for the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, published by Dean and Son, Fleet-street; or the *Huddersfield Magazine*, J. Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield.

A S (Poplar).—Thanks for the information.

Little Bumptious.—Send your real name and address.

H T T (London Institution).—You can procure secondhand chess books from Mr. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street.

B L D (Caterham).—The so-called "Indian problem" has been published in several forms, but the key-move in all of them is the same—B to Q B sq.

A Student (Westminster).—Your best course is to join some respectable chess club; we cannot recommend public chess-rooms to young amateurs, whether their means are limited or otherwise.

Barton (Old Broad-street).—The father of our two young solvers, a physician of eminence, certifies to their respective ages, and further, that they solve their problems without assistance from each other or anyone else.

J A (Chiselhurst).—We agree with you that a problem should be solved from the diagram, but there is no objection to the use of the board if the pieces are not moved about. A problem commencing with a check is not ineligible for publication, except where the device is adopted merely for the purpose of adding a move to the solution, or from some other trivial motive.

H B (Prestbury).—In Problem No. 1876, the correct reply to 1. Q to Q sq is 1. K to B 2nd, a move you do not refer to in your otherwise correct analysis.

East Marden.—There is another side to the story of the Chess Congress we are informed, but we do not care to notice the matter further. Your note was replied to.

N R (Freckenham).—Thanks; we are glad you are satisfied.

G le B (Green-lanes).—It is a very simple problem, and far below the promise of your last, of which we think very highly.

R P R (Cuddapah).—The solution should accompany the problem. You are wrong in No. 1817; correct in Nos. 1872, 1873, and the Knight's Problem.

J W (Portland, U.S.).—Correct solutions of Nos. 1874 and 1875.

Vx (U. S.).—Correct solution of No. 1875.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1877 received from W T R, J S (Crieff), J Nepveu (Utrecht), M D B, and Emile Frau.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1878 received from Wixie Etty, Joseph Woods, G C Baxter, J Neville, H W T, H S Cole, Barton and Co, J A S, Charles Stuart (Nice), H H P, Russian Legation (Darmstadt), W T R, S P Lowe, P W Baldwin, S Fagans, Albert E Old, F Wheatley, Carlos, of Lille, Robbie Ashe (aged seven), E Burkhard, Jane Nepveu, M D B, and Emile Frau.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1879 received from H B, Nerina, J R Dow, Ben Nevis, E L G, C Darrach, T Chaloner, J A S, E Elsbury, Wixie Etty, G L Mayne, Joseph Woods, G C Baxter, James Dobson, T Greenbank, J Neville, C S Cox, Tobias, H Bendell, W M Curtis, D Templeton, N Cafor, Dr F St. Julia Short, H Barrett, Norman Rumbelow, S Farrant, H W Trenchard, Elsie, An Old Hand, G Fosbrooke, Leslie Lachlan, L Sharpwood, H Langford, B L Dyke, W Biddle, J A, Helen Lee, J D Daniels, Jupiter, jun, Bez, S P Lowe, M O'Halloran, P W Baldwin, R Jessop, E G, G C St (Marseilles), N Warner, J W R (Denny), Alpha, A Country Bumpkin, Queen St, R Gray, W S Leest, Kitten, R Ingersoll, F W, Cant, D W Kell, Shedforth, East Marden, H Brewster, Copiapino, Arthur Ashe (aged eleven), Orazio, P le Page, B C M S, Wanstead, and W C D Smith.

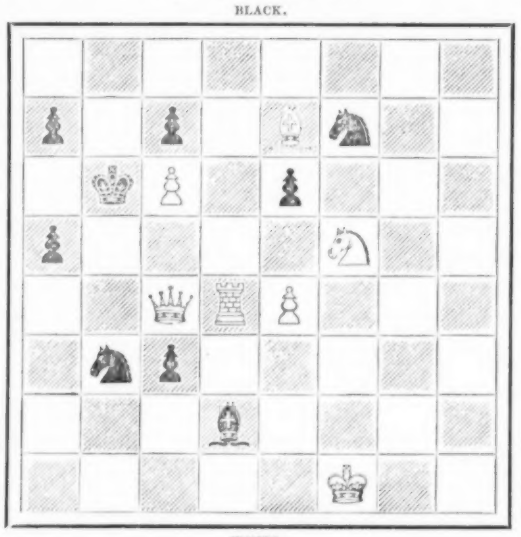
Solution of Problem No. 1878.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B sq	Any move
2. Q, R, or B mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1881.

By D. W. Clark, of Siberia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played twenty-eight years ago between our correspondent "Delta" and the late Herr Lowenthal, and, it is believed, never before published.—(*Allgaier Gambit*).

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Herr L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. K to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th
6. B to B 4th	R to R 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to B 6th
9. P takes P	

Down to this point the moves on both sides were generally accepted as the best at the time the game was played. The defence 5. P to K R 4th is now obsolete.

9.	B to Kt 2nd

The usual and unquestionably better move in this position is 9. B to K 2nd.

10. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
11. B to K Kt 5th	B to B 3rd
12. P to K B 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd
13. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
14. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd
15. B takes B	Kt takes B
16. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
17. Castles (Q R)	Kt takes R P

A very weak move for such a master of the game as Lowenthal, even when "skittling." P. P to B 4th, with the view of bringing the K R into play, appears more promising.

18. P to B 5th	Q to Kt 4th
19. K to Kt sq	B to Q 2nd
20. P to K 5th	B takes P
21. P takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
22. B to B 2nd	B takes Kt
23. Q takes B	K R to K sq

If 23. P to K B 4th, White continues with 24. R takes Kt, 25. Q takes P (ch), &c.

24. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q sq

The only move to preserve the Knight.

25. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 6th
26. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to B sq
27. B to B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
28. B takes Kt P, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the City Chess Club was held on the 20th ult. at the rooms of the association, Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate-street. The report of the committee, showing the club to be in a flourishing condition, was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz.:—Mr. H. J. Gastineau, president; Messrs. Howard and Manning, vice-presidents; honorary treasurer, Mr. R. Clarke; honorary secretary, Mr. H. F. Down; and committee, Messrs. Atkinson, Block, Cutler, Green, Heywood, Lovelock, Pizzi, Steibel, Templeton, and Webber. We can cordially recommend this well-managed club to young amateurs desirous of extending their knowledge of chess and of acquiring skill in its practice. The annual subscription is five shillings only, the meetings are attended by the best English chessplayers, and there is no petty gambling, for the game is played for pastime, not money.

The tournament for the championship of the Alexandra Club terminated on the 24th ult. in a tie between Messrs. Bennett and Sharpe. On the tie being played off Mr. Sharpe proved the conqueror with a score of five games won, two lost, and one drawn.

We have received a circular announcing the organisation of an International Chess Congress, to assemble at Wiesbaden during the first week of July next. In the chief tourney three prizes are offered, value, respectively, 1000, 500, and 250 marks, the entrance fee being 15 marks; and appropriate prizes are or will be provided for class and handicap competitions, consultation games, problem-solving, &c. The meetings will be held under the presidency of Dr. Van der Linde and Herr F. Hey'l.

A proposal for a match between M. Rosenthal, the eminent Parisian player, editor of *La Stratégie*, *La Revue*, &c., and Herr Zukertort, the winner of the chief prize in the French tournament of 1878, has been for some weeks past going through the controversial stages that usually precede a chess match. It has been lifted out of that slough of despond by M. Rosenthal, who has now addressed a public challenge to Herr Zukertort stipulating that they shall play three days a week, that there shall be a time limit of two hours to each player for thirty moves, and that the match shall not be played during the heat of summer. All other questions, as the amount of the stake, the place of meeting, &c., is left to Herr Zukertort. No fault can be found with such very reasonable conditions as these.

After repeated postponements, the discussion of the Greek Budget was begun in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday.

OBITUARY.

THE VERY REV. DR. RUSSELL.

Monsignore Charles William Russell, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, died on the 26th ult., at 22, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. He was born in 1812, and was, we believe, a descendant of the very ancient family of Russell, of the county of Down, formerly Barons of Killough. He received his education at the Erasmus Smith School of Drogheda, and at Maynooth, and became subsequently Professor of Humanity and Ecclesiastical History in that college, of which eventually, in 1859, he was chosen president. In 1869 he was placed on the Historical MSS. Commission, and in 1871, conjointly with a scholar and historian of equal erudition with himself, John P. Prendergast, author of the "Cromwellian Settlement in Ireland," was appointed to examine "the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford," and to report thereon to the Master of the Rolls. This very important duty Dr. Russell and Mr. Prendergast performed in the most skilful manner, and their essays and calendars on these State papers form a valuable addition to archæological literature. Dr. Russell had previously published several translations from the German, and produced in 1858 a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," besides contributing to periodicals and encyclopædias. He was universally esteemed by all classes and all persuasions. His death is deeply regretted by the public at large as well as by the collegiate body over whom he had so long presided. Mr. Charles Russell, the eminent Queen's Counsel, is nephew of the amiable and distinguished scholar whose death we record.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

Nathaniel Hone, Esq., J.P., of St. Dolough's Park, in the county of Dublin, on the 13th ult., aged seventy-three.

Mr. J. C. J. Brodie, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nairn, on the 26th ult. Deceased leaves a widow and five children, a boy in his sixth year succeeding to the estates.

The Hon. John C. Stephen, H.M. second Judge or Deemster for the Isle of Man, on the 24th ult. He was called to the Manx Bar in 1828, and was appointed Judge in 1855.

Dr. Fairbank, Surgeon to the Royal Household, on the 26th ult. While driving in Windsor Great Park in the morning he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in the evening.

Mr. J. T. Dorington, of Lyppeatt Park, Stroud, the father of the Conservative candidate for that borough. Mr. Dorington was for a long time clerk assistant in the House of Commons, and retired in 1853 on a yearly allowance of £1900.

William Henry Cresswell, Esq., of Pinkney Park, Wilts, and Sidbury Hall, Salop, J.P. and D.L., on the 19th ult., at 9, Queen's-square, Bath, in his sixty-third year. He was son of Richard Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Pinkney Park and of Bibury, M.P. for Cirencester.

John Henry Hippisley, Esq., of Shobrooke Park, Crediton, M.A., F.R.S., J.P. and D.L., on the 26th ult., in his seventy-ninth year. He was elder son of Richard Hippisley, Esq., of Fulford, Devon, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., M.P., of Walton Hall, in the county of Warwick. In 1859 he served as High Sheriff of Devon.

General Alfred Huyshe, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on the 25th ult., at 46, Onslow-square, in his sixty-ninth year. He served during the Gwalior Campaign, including Maharajpoore, and commanded a troop of Horse Artillery in the Punjaub campaign, including Chillianwallah and Goojerat. The General was fourth son of the Rev. John Huyshe, sometime of Heathen Hill, Devon, and youngest brother of the Rev. John Huyshe, of Sand and Clirhydon, Devon.

Major-General H. Erskine Hicks, formerly of the Madras Artillery, at Biarritz, on the 25th ult., in his fifty-seventh year. He entered the Indian Army in 1841, served with the China expedition in 1842, and was present at the storming and capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo and the landing before Nankin. He retired on the full pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and was promoted to Colonel in March, 1870, and to Major-General in August, 1872.

John Harry Lee Wingfield, Esq., of Tickencote Hall, Rutland, J.P., on the 22nd ult., aged fifty-eight. He was born in 1821, the eldest son of John Harry Lee Wingfield, Esq., of Tickencote. He married, Oct. 3, 1861, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late Maurice Johnson, Esq., of Ayscoughfee Hall, Lincolnshire, and leaves issue. The family of Wingfield, of which Viscount Powerscourt and the late Mr. Wingfield, of Tickencote, was a scion, is one of very great antiquity and eminence. Two of its ancestors were Knights of the Garter in Tudor times.

General Philip Spencer Stanhope, Colonel 13th Light Infantry (late Grenadier Guards), on the 21st ult., at 70, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged eighty-one. He attained the rank of General in 1868. He was fifth son of Walter Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall and Horsforth, in the county of York, M.P., by Mary Winifred, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Babington Pulleine, Esq., of Carlton Hall, and was brother of the late John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., of Cannon Hall; of Edward Collingwood, Esq., of Dissington; of William Roddam, Esq., of Roddam; of the Rev. Charles Spencer Stanhope; and of Hugh Spencer Stanhope, barrister-at-law.

Mr. John Noble and Mr. Richard Speight have respectively been appointed to the offices of general manager and assistant general manager of the Midland Railway Company.

The total sum required for the Navy Estimates during the present year is £10,492,935, which is a decrease of £93,[illegible] upon the vote of last year.

The accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster for the year ended Dec. 21, 1879, show that the total receipts in the year were £76,185. The disbursements, including £41,000 paid for her Majesty's use to the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, amounted to £58,463.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., now Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Morocco, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Morocco; Mr. Henry James Burford Hancock, late Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, to be Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands; and Mr. Henry Hicks Hocking, late Attorney-General of Western-Australia, to be Attorney-General of Jamaica.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Clio training-ship was held at Chester on Thursday week, Lord R. Grosvenor presiding. The third annual report showed the continued prosperity of the institution. At the end of 1878 the number of boys on board was 213. During 1879 twenty-three were discharged and sixty-eight admitted, leaving a net increase of forty-five, and five are waiting disposal, making a total at the end of the twelvemonth of 263. Of these, Manchester sent sixty-five; Salford, sixteen; London, ninety-two; Liverpool, twenty-eight; and Nottingham, fourteen; the remainder coming from various other places.

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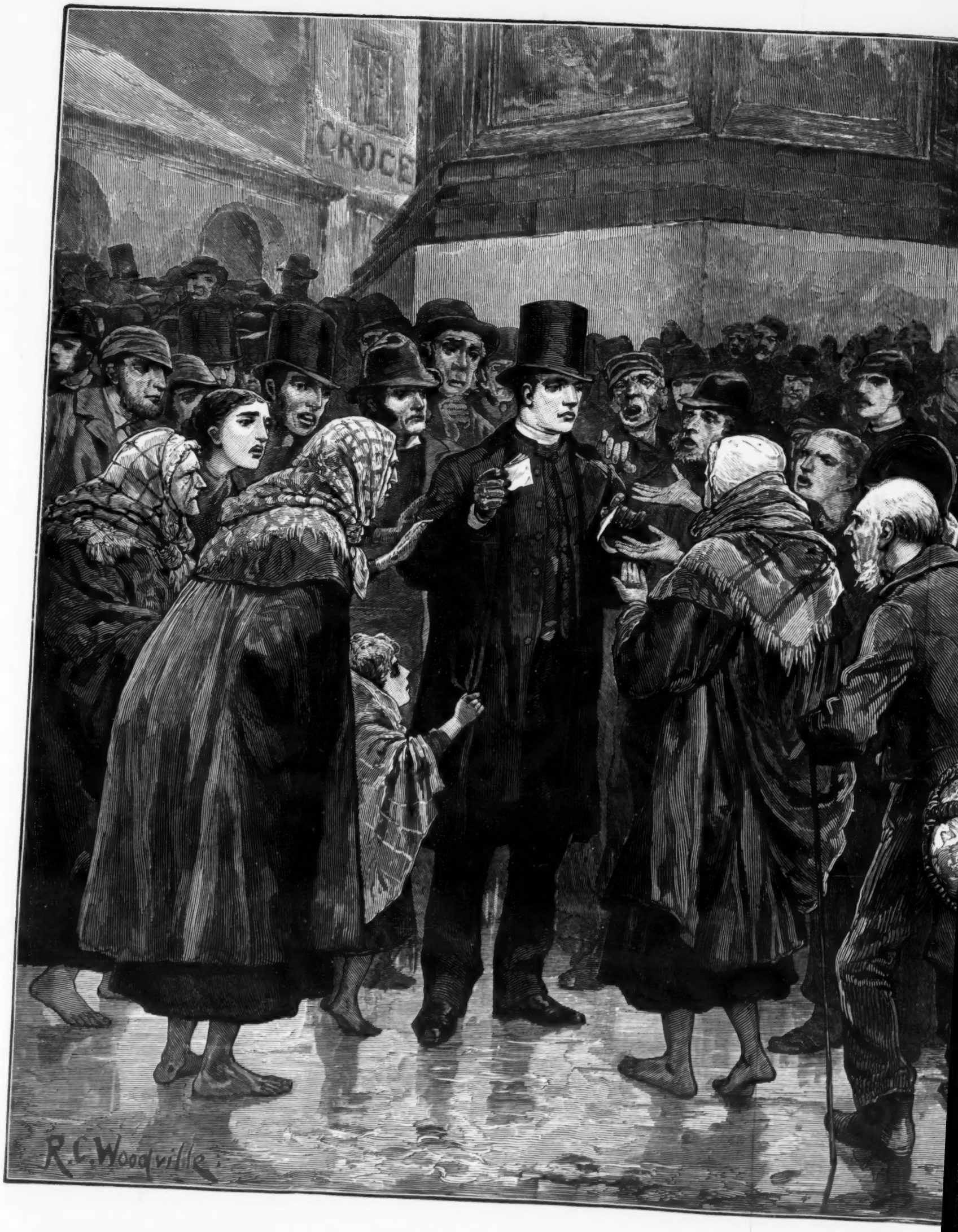

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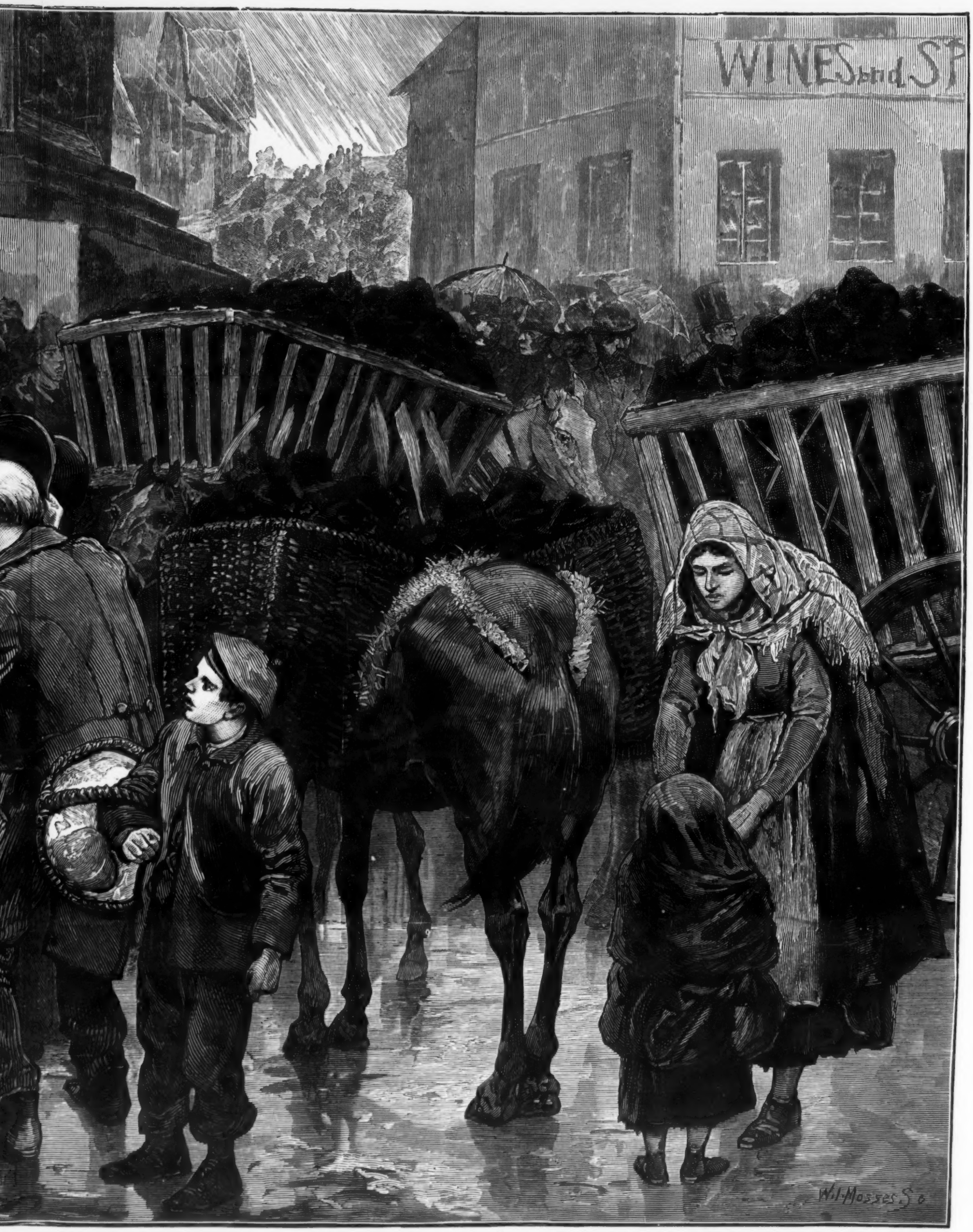

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